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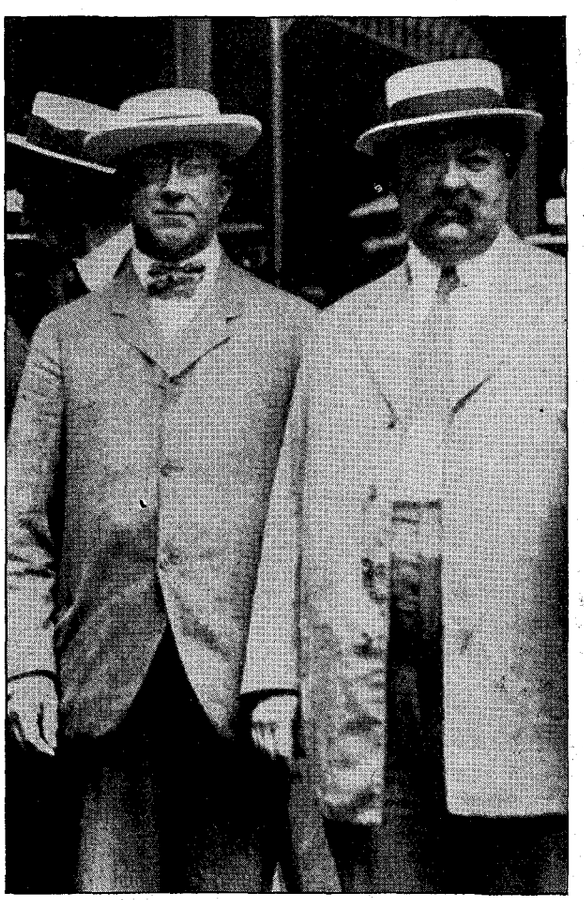
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE WAR ON MURPHY

WITH PRESIDENT WILSON, Governor Glynn, and Mayor Mitchel allied to overthrow him, and Richard Croker's assertion that "the Hall will never win under Murphy's management" sounding in his ears, it is time, political observers generally agree, for Charles F. Murphy to reconsider his recent defiant declaration that "I'm the leader of Tammany Hall, and I'm going to remain the leader of Tammany Hall." This declaration—some reports give the the variation, "I'm going to stay here until I die"—was the boss's reply to a noisy anti-Murphy demonstration in the National Democratic Club. The Croker statement occurs in a letter written by the ex-boss after McCall's defeat by Mitchel in the fall elections, but only last week made public. In this letter, dated Glencairn, Ireland, November 18, 1913, and addrest to the late John Fox, an old friend and lieutenant, we read:

"Murphy was a big handicap on McCall. The Hall will never win under Murphy's management. I hope some good man will get in and drive all them grafters-contractors out."

Altho the pious sentiment here uttered, coming from so unexpected a source, moves more than one editorial pen to amused and ironical comment, it is generally conceded that the ex-boss's words will go far toward undermining his successor's prestige with the Tammany rank and file. As Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, remarks, "Mr. Croker's letter is significant in that it shows that things are dropping hard and fast on Tammany."



TWO BOSSES.

Charles F. Murphy, on the reader's left, is here seen hobnobbing with Joseph Cassidy, boss of Queens County, recently found guilty of selling a New York State Supreme Court nomination. The smiles in this picture are explained by the fact that it was taken last summer. "I'm going to remain leader," says Mr. Murphy.

But far more significant—"an event of first-rate political importance," the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) calls it—is last week's conference between President Wilson and the Governor of New York. As a result of this conference, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "Governor Glynn and the Wilson Administration will be found working together from now on for the reorganization of the Democratic party in New York State." The dispatch goes on to say:

"This means that Governor Glynn and the President are enlisted in a common cause to break the hold of Charles F. Murphy on the State organization and to bring the party under a new progressive leadership.

"The fight is to begin without delay in preparation for the September primaries, when it is hoped that the Glynn-Wilson followers will sweep the last vestige of Murphy control from the State organization."

The reorganizers, the correspondents tell us, have selected William Church Osborn to succeed George M. Palmer as chairman of the State Democratic committee. "In matters of Federal patronage," according to one dispatch, "President

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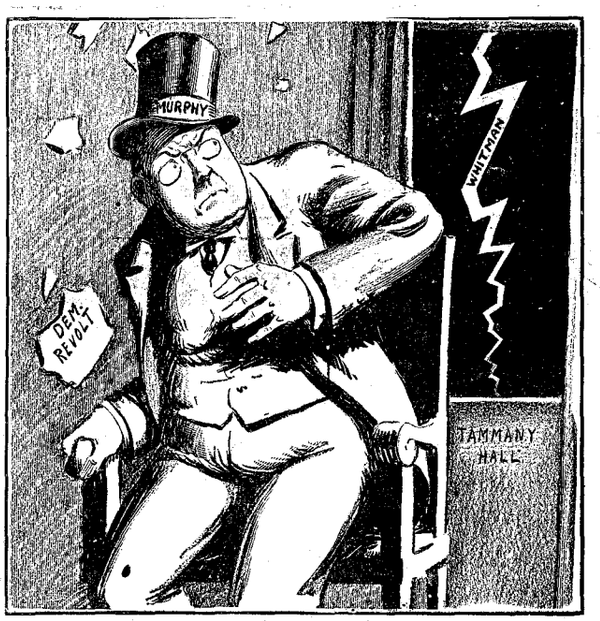
Wilson's adviser will be Mr. Osborn." Says Governor Glynn:

"When I became Governor I realized that there must be a change in the leadership of the party. I recognized that party confidence must be restored or all the splendid work of the



THE UNEASY BOSS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Wilson Administration and everything the Democratic legislature might do would not avert disaster in the fall.

"Mr. Osborn has accepted, and I believe that we have the votes to make him Chairman of the State Committee. I don't know whether there will be a fight on it, perhaps not; but fight or no fight, he will be State Chairman shortly."

And in the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) of February 10 we read:

"Mayor Mitchel had a conference with Governor Glynn at the Hotel Vanderbilt to-day, and when it was at an end no doubt was left that the coalition between the Mayor and the Governor and President Wilson had been formed for the elimination of Charles F. Murphy from the leadership of Tammany Hall."

According to other authorities, however, the immediate purpose of this coalition is not to overthrow Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall, but merely to divorce him from State politics. On this point Judge O'Dwyer, an anti-Murphy Democratic leader, is quoted as saying:

"We can not physically remove Mr. Murphy from the leadership of Tammany Hall. That can be retained by him just as long as the majority of the district leaders and the executive committee want him to continue. However, there is a fall primary, and Democrats who are dissatisfied with present conditions can get out and remedy them. That is my idea of what will be done."

Already, another authority states, "it looks as if there will be real fights against the present district leadership in at least fourteen districts."

When questioned about his attitude toward the Wilson-Glynn plan for reforming the Democratic organization in New York, Mr. Murphy replied: "I'll be very glad to aid in any way to uplift the party—if uplift's the word." But the reporters record that "the chief smiled a very sly smile across the top of his desk as he added the qualification." Incidentally, in the same interview, he denied that he had ever been State leader, and affirmed that that position had been held successively in the last few years by William J. Conners, Governor Dix, Governor Sulzer, and Governor Glynn. But when asked: "Won't you admit that the majority of the State committeemen have stood with you?" Mr. Murphy vouchsafed no answer.

Turning to the editorial comment of the local press, we find the New York *World* (Dem.) confidently declaring that Murphy is doomed, since "his last and only hope was in the Governor." Politically, says *The World*, he is in the same boat as the convicted Cassidy—"one of them may escape sentence in a court of law, but neither of them can escape sentence in the court of public opinion." Of Murphy *The World* goes on to say:

"The Tammany that he is leader of is slowly starving to death. Cut off from county patronage, cut off from city patronage, cut off from State patronage, cut off from national patronage, the Boss has nothing to offer his hungry followers except kind words, and kind words butter no Tammany parsnips."

It will not be enough to overthrow Murphy, continues this paper, since Tammany itself must be destroyed as a political organization before the battle can be considered won. But it believes even this result to be possible "while Woodrow Wilson is President, while Martin H. Glynn is Governor, and while John Purroy Mitchel is Mayor"; and in another issue we find the following optimistic survey of the situation:

"Whether Murphy remains Boss of Tammany or not is becoming less and less important, for Tammany itself has entered into the valley of the shadow of death. The old organization that Kelly took over from Tweed and Croker took over from Kelly and Murphy took over from Croker is done for. It has been wrecked by its own prosperity. It has gorged itself to death by its own unrestrained appetite for plunder.

"Murphy still reigns over his district leaders, but the day of the district leader is approaching dusk. The patronage-fed hordes that he commands no longer determine the issue of elections in New York. The city has grown too big for them to handle. The direct primary has come with a popular veto over their hand-made nominations. The Boss can no longer deliver the goods, and when the Boss can not deliver the goods, Tammany's fangs have been drawn.

"In a compact, closely congested city Tammany was well-nigh invincible; but the city has grown over five counties, and the

"TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP, THE BOYS ARE MARCHING!"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

constant shifting of population obstructs the district leader at every turn in marshaling his legions. The attempt to spread Tammany over the State aroused the same resentment against Murphy that it aroused against Tweed. The general revolt against boss rule and machine domination completed the ruin.

"The kind of Tammany that Murphy inherited from Croker can not survive. It is foreign to contemporary political thought, and it can not be put together again. The name may linger and the associations may linger; but it is as impossible to resur-

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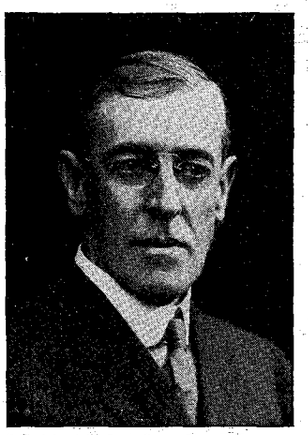

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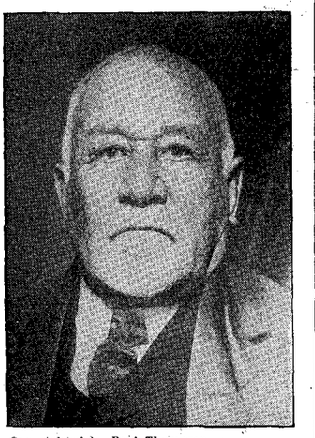

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THE EX-BOSS.

SOME OF MR. MURPHY'S FOES.

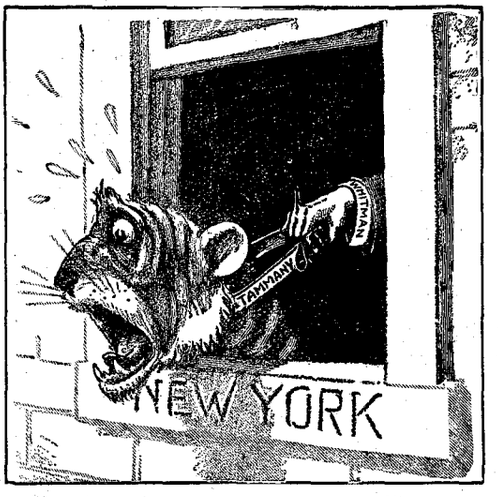
rect the Tammany Hall which has received its death-blow in the popular revolt against Murphyism as it would be to re-establish the Albany regency or to turn New York back to the Schuylers, the Clintons, and the Livingstons who ruled the State for more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution."

The New York *American* (Ind.) also thinks the day not far when Tammany will be "as effectively reformed as a garbage-can that has been emptied." "So long as Murphy is in, Democracy around this part of the world is likely to have the best of chances of being out," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which goes on to say, however, that "when the Democratic President, the Democratic Governor, and the Democratic Mayor of this city unite to bring about a reorganization of their party it will come to pass." But—

"if they want it to be more than a repolishing of the surface, tho, it will need genuine effort, and in all probability more than the few months' time which the Governor allots to it. Murphy will go—indeed, he is going, tho he obstinately refuses to admit that he feels himself slipping. Murphy's chairman of the State committee may go. But what of that? More is needed. Putting a high-class man at the head of the State committee who will see in that organization more than an employment agency and a collection agency for campaign contributions will do much. It must be supplemented by changes in the membership before real party regeneration can take place.

"Putting Murphy out as leader of Tammany—granting that the party reorganizers can do it in the few months the Governor speaks about—will be a great deed for Democracy and will bring a distinct betterment of public affairs. But to put Murphy out and to allow Tammany Hall to maintain its present domination of party affairs, even under some new chief, would not bring party regeneration by a long shot. The reorganizers might as well face the fact that Tammany Hall and the system of political rottenness and graft which it fostered and has flourished on have curst Democracy and will blight the party as long as Tammany has a dominant voice in party counsels. It will not do merely to change the head of Tammany if Tammany's methods still continue. . . . . .

"This should be a war of extermination. There is no place in a regenerated Democracy for the Murphy element, and if that element remains in the party sooner or later it will corrupt it."



"HELP! YOU ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

The time is peculiarly favorable for Governor Glynn's determination to reorganize the Democratic party in this State, thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), but the New York *Globe* (Ind.) fears that reorganization, to be effective, "must begin at the bottom instead of at the top." Referring to a remark of Governor Glynn's, "I believe in county autonomy," *The Globe* condemns it as likely to keep Murphy in power:

"So far as New York City is concerned the announcement of Governor Glynn is disappointing. He speaks approvingly of what he calls county autonomy—implies that he will recognize a county leader within what is called 'his territory.' This seems to mean, while Murphy is to be ousted as State boss, that he is to be let alone as local boss. An enemy will thus be left in the rear. Even the uneducated Villa had sense enough to see that he could not make an effective advance against Torreon until he had destroyed the Huerta force at Ojinaga.

"No real progress will have been made toward really reorganizing the Democratic party in New York State until the party organization in New York City is put on a new basis. It is not possible to ignore the fact that the population of the city is greater than that of the State and the Democratic vote in the city much larger than the Democratic vote up-State. All that Murphy wishes is for Tammany to be allowed to be master in the city. Then he knows that Tammany will be able to dominate State conventions and control legislatures. The county-autonomy plan will bring only temporary relief."

"The good of the State demands Murphy's disappearance," declares William J. Conners's Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.), which adds: "It would be more pleasing to put Murphy out than to have him get out." "With the loss of national, State, and city patronage, with his prestige shaken by Tammany defeat in New York City, with the revelations of graft permeating every Tammany-controlled department of the State government, only a slight push is needed to overturn the tottering throne," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.).

Glancing at this domestic discord in the New York Democracy, in its relation to the party's national fortunes, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) points out that "with Woodrow Wilson as its national leader, the Democratic party has become an effectual working unit in all the States except New York." And the Houston *Post* (Dem.) expresses grave doubts as to whether the party in the Empire State will be able to get together again "in time for a successful rally in 1916 or 1917."

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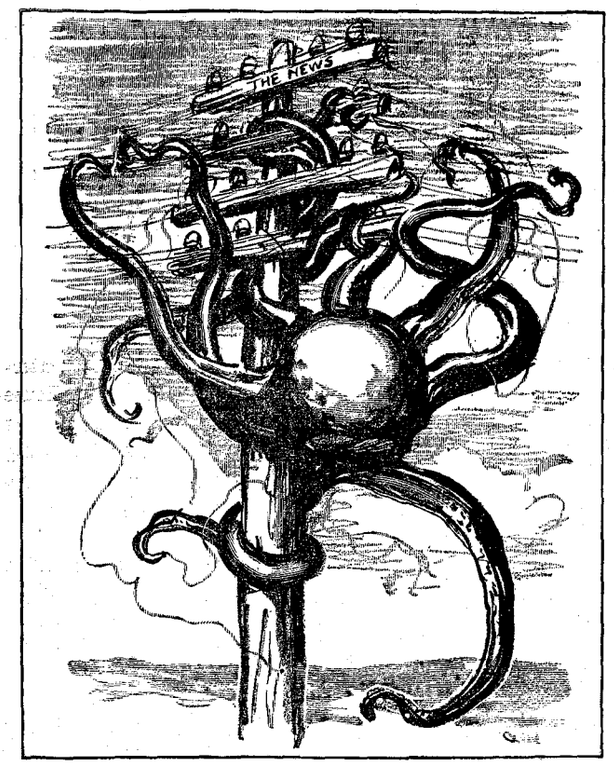
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AS A TRUST

NOW that the Associated Press has haled before the courts the radical editor and cartoonist who recently assailed it pictorially, it finds itself attacked as a "trust" by the conservative New York *Sun*. Officers of the association aver that they were grossly misrepresented by the cartoon in *The Masses* (New York) showing the reservoir of "the news" being poisoned with "lies," "slander," and "prejudice" by the Associated Press, and deny the accompanying editorial assertions that news from centers of labor trouble has been suppressed by "this Truth Trust," and that "the substance of current history" is being "held in cold storage, adulterated, colored with poisonous intentions, and sold to the highest bidder to suit his private purposes." But language almost as bitter and direct is found in *The Sun's* petition to the Federal Government to take action against the news-gathering association under the Sherman Law—"in the interest of the freedom of the press and the unmonopolized transmission of the news of the world and unrestricted competition in obtaining and presenting the same." *The Sun*, we learn from an editorial, is not only actuated by zeal for the public welfare, but has a definite grievance, as it believes itself to have been "harassed and wronged and illegally restrained by specific acts" covering a long period of years, for which the present management of the Associated Press is declared responsible. Mr. Melville E. Stone, the general manager of the association, has so far vouchsafed no explanation of any of the offenses cited in *The Sun's* complaint. Several member newspapers, however, have been promptly, vigorously, and elaborately denying that the Associated Press is a trust or has been restraining trade.



THE "SUN'S" IDEA OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
"The operations of a philanthropic and benevolent trust."
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

But *The Sun* insists that the big news-gathering agency has for years had a "virtual monopoly" in its field, and has tried to maintain it by unfair treatment of its smaller competitors, one of which is *The Sun's* news bureau. The Attorney-General is informed that "not only has the Associated Press, with a view of destroying *The Sun* and its bureau, refused to sell news to it as to other leading newspapers of the United States, but has in its attempt to secure a monopoly in the sale of news attempted for many years to blacklist and boycott the undersigned." All members of the Associated Press, according to *The Sun's* complaint, are disciplined if they try to have dealings with *The Sun's* news bureau, even tho they "have no wish to discontinue their long-time contracts with the Associated Press" or to interfere in any way with its interests, "but simply desire to add to their value as organs of public opinion by obtaining all the news of the day." *The Sun* then names fifteen specific instances of attempts by the Associated Press to boycott it and injure its business; these instances begin in 1894 and are spread over nineteen years, the last being of March, 1913. "The boycotting, the discrimination, the intimidation of customers or servants of *The Sun* have continued," says a *Sun* editorial, "almost up to the present time." The responsibility, however, is not attributed to the membership of the Associated Press, but to "the mismanaging cabal" "controlling the immediate policy of the organization."

Besides recounting the injuries done *The Sun* by the Associated Press, the complaint to the Attorney-General thus describes the prejudice to the public interest:

"Our constitutional system is based upon the freedom of the press, and to this end there should be given to the great organs of public opinion every facility to present all the news; and a monopoly which seeks to shape and control the news into one standard form, and that form determined by its governing body through its executive officers, is a peculiarly objectionable monopoly. Thus a considerable part of the newspaper press of the country has been compelled to print only such news as the said Associated Press sees fit to transmit to its several members, and it has been for many years a matter of complaint that by such control of the news partial, unfair, and partizan statements have been given to the public at large. Even if the Associated Press has not thus abused, as so many citizens have believed and openly charged, its dominating power over the transmission of intelligence, yet it is prejudicial to the public that it should be within its power to determine in what form and to what extent the news of the world shall be given from day to day to the average citizen."

Taking up *The Sun's* complaint that it was not allowed to buy news of the Associated Press, the New York *Evening Post*, a member, replies that the Associated Press "does not *sell news*, but delivers its news at cost to members and subscribers. No one can buy its news over the counter; *The Sun* tried it, and was informed that it must seek membership." And, *The Evening Post* observes, "that it has not applied for such membership is a point of obvious interest in connection with its present application to the Attorney-General." This member paper declares emphatically that it does not "know of a single member of this Association who would wittingly violate the law of the land, or who would not be glad to be informed of anything done in contravention of the statutes." The charge that the Associated Press is a monopoly acting in restraint of trade is thus handled by another member paper, the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The very essence of a commercial corporation and a commercial monopoly is that its object shall be the making of money and the earning of dividends for its stockholders. The Associated Press is not a money-making corporation. It does not aim at the accumulation of profits. It pays no dividends. It exists for the convenience of the individual newspapers that constitute it. That it leases wires for the distribution of news; that it has built up an extraordinarily efficient organization for the collection of news; that it not infrequently, because of its wire system and its news-gathering organization, is able to get news for its members which can not be so readily obtained by journals outside its organization, are not, we contend, reasons for assuming that it comes even within the jurisdiction, much less under the prohibitions, of the Sherman Law.

"Newspapers outside the Associated Press organization are at liberty to get news as they please subject only to the competition that all news collection anywhere and everywhere entails."

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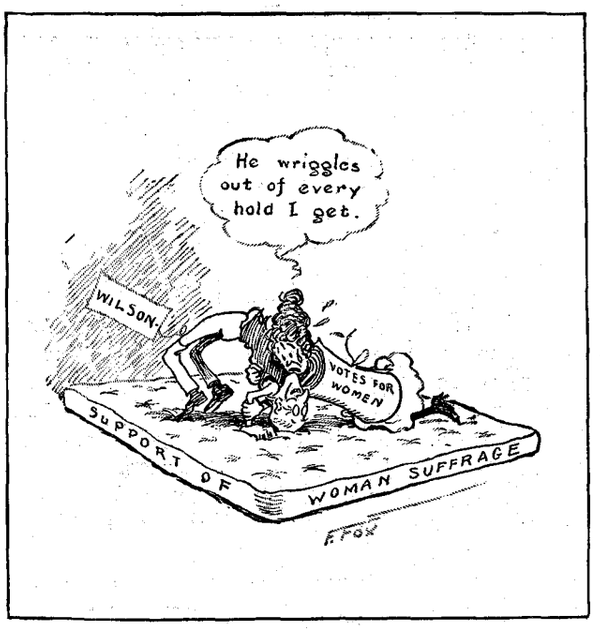

EVERY OTHER WEEK OR SO THEY STAGE A LITTLE WRESTLING-BOUT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

SUFFRAGIST—"How about me?"
—Fitz in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

WOODROW'S WAY WITH WOMAN'S WISHES.

REVERSING OUR PANAMA POLICY

IN COMING OUT for the repeal of the free-tolls provision of the Panama Act, President Wilson enters upon what is apparently his hardest fight since taking office, according to journalistic authorities on matters political; yet these very editors and Washington correspondents come to the nearly unanimous judgment that he is well-nigh certain to win. The President must "induce Congress to reverse itself," and this, according to the New York *Evening Post*, "is harder than to persuade it to venture upon new legislation." He must also persuade his party to forswear a plank of the Baltimore platform. In doing this, however, he apparently must abandon the claim that he is but the spokesman for his party, which, as the New York *Tribune* recalls, he recently put to such "convenient use" in evading the questionings of his suffragist visitors. For "he is going to speak 'to' the party now and not merely 'for' it." And he is warned that the task before him may prove more difficult than the carrying out of such Democratic party pledges as tariff revision or currency reform. Yet without underestimating the opposition to be encountered or the risks to be run, the papers present weighty reasons for their belief that President Wilson will repeat his earlier successes in this matter of the Panama tolls. They assert that the President is strongly backed by public opinion; they point to the influence of Secretary Bryan, whose intimacy with President Wilson has been so strikingly reaffirmed of late; they remark upon the Democrats in Congress who have been pondering over our foreign relations and now announce a change of mind or a readiness to see a new light; and they lay much stress upon the increased prestige, the power and the persuasive ability of the man in the White House.

But be the fight long or short, hard-fought or the reverse, the Panama Canal tolls controversy is with us again, after a year's absence. Hence a backward glance is not amiss. It will be recalled that, in 1850, the United States and Great Britain agreed by the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty that neither country should have exclusive control over any interoceanic canal in Central America. In 1901 this agreement was superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, by the terms of which Great Britain agreed to our ownership of the Panama Canal while we promised that the canal should be open to both nations and to all nations on equal terms. In the summer of 1912 it was found necessary to provide for permanent regulation of the nearly completed waterway. The Panama Act then passed by the Democratic House and the Republican Senate contained a proviso exempting American coastwise shipping from toll payments and debarring railroad-owned ships from the Canal. This act was signed by a Republican President, Mr. Taft, and was warmly defended by him and his Secretary of State against a series of protests charging violation of the treaty of 1901, which later came from the British Foreign Office. Opinion in all parties was divided on the subject, but the Democratic and Progressive platforms of 1912 contained indorsements of the action of Congress. The Democratic planks read:

"We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal.

"We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama Canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the Canal."

That this statement made an impression upon Woodrow Wilson is vouched for by the New York *World* (Dem.), which says editorially that he made a speech "as a candidate at Washington Grove, N. J., August 15, 1912, in the course of which he approved the plank exempting our coastwise ships from tolls." According to Secretary Bryan, "A man who violates a party platform is a criminal, worse than the man who embezzles money." The President has not exprest himself so strongly, but it will be remembered that he told the suffragists who wanted him to declare himself upon the "votes for women" question that he could not "start anything," that he could only "speak for" the party he represented. So, declare the President's friends, he was putting "principle ahead of platform" when he wrote as follows to Mr. William L. Marbury, of Baltimore:

"With regard to the question of canal tolls, my opinion is very clear. The exemption constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view.

"It is economically unjust; as a matter of fact, it benefits for the present, at any rate, only a monopoly; and it seems to me in clear violation of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. There is, of course, much honest difference of opinion as to the last point, as there is, no doubt, as to the others; but it is at least debatable, and if the promises we make in such matters are debatable, I, for one, do not care to debate them. I think the country would prefer to let no question arise as to its wholehearted purpose to redeem its promises in the light of any

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THE FLOODGATE.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

FEEDING THE DOVE OF PEACE.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

HOW THE PICTORIAL STRATEGISTS SIZE UP UNCLE SAM'S

reasonable construction of them rather than debate a point of honor."

Now the President has a right to change his mind, admits the New York *Telegraph* (Dem.), which would stick to the platform, but he "has no right to change the minds of all the millions of units in an organization." In the light of this change of attitude at the White House, suggests the Washington *Times*, "it might be well for the suffragists to send another delegation to the Executive offices."

But, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) encouragingly, Mr. Wilson's willingness to adopt a "high-minded policy is all the more commendable in that it compels him to forego the use of a political buffer which has hitherto yielded him much comfort"; he is "right in clinging to national good faith and throwing the platform declaration out of the window." To those horrified at the ignoring of a party platform, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) replies that "no Democrat, high or low, can be charged with inconsistency or with infidelity to the party platform if he believes that the platform runs contrary to the treaties of the nations." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), too, reminds its Democratic friends that many things are said "in platforms, as in Congress, which it is well to ignore," and agrees with the New York *Journal of Commerce* that the "little exemption clause" is one of them. No less emphatic is that representative Democratic daily, the New York *World*. It asks its readers to distinguish between "Democratic planks" and "Democratic principles": "principles are enduring articles of faith, planks are but temporary promises." Besides, that same Baltimore platform contained a declaration against ship subsidies. So *The World* concludes that most Democratic voters "are more than willing to release their representatives from a party promise which is found to be opposed to the party's principle of no subsidies and subversive of the nation's principle of keeping faith."

Journalistic support of the President's stand is not confined to any section or party. The progressive Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, takes its stand with Mr. Wilson against the act of a Congress which "sold the national honor to give favors to a monopoly." It is not necessary to quote all the brilliant and thoughtful editorials elaborating the points made in the President's letter. Suffice it to say that they met the eyes of readers of such Democratic dailies as the Atlanta *Constitution*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Citizen*, New York *Times*, St. Louis *Republic*, Columbia *State*, New Orleans *Picayune*, and Richmond *Times-Dispatch*; of such Republican papers as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* and *Record-Herald*, and New York *Tribune*, and of independent journals like the New York *Herald*, *Evening Post*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *Globe*, Springfield *Republican*, and Newark *News*. With such support, thinks the New York *Times*, President Wilson will surely carry his point:

"The influence of the President is very great. It will be backed by public sentiment in a way and to a degree that Congress can hardly help respecting. It is not a matter of party politics, and should not be. But fortunately, the highest considerations of sound party policy are on the side of the President. The Democratic party is opposed to monopolies and to subsidies. Here is a subsidy—openly described and defended as such by Secretary Knox in his correspondence with the British Government—and it is a subsidy for the advantage of a monopoly. It is a mystery how any Democrat could be committed to it. It is hardly conceivable now that any loyal Democrat should fail to uphold the official leader of his party in correcting this terrible blunder."

Even those opposed to repeal of the free-tolls clause, as, for example, Senator O'Gorman, will in the New York *Evening Post's* opinion, "content themselves with voting in accordance with their belief, and will make no prolonged fight."

The argument for free tolls is succinctly put by ex-President Taft, in a recent speech made in Ottawa, Canada. He said:

"The tolls have been fixt on the Canal for all the world on the assumption that the coastwise traffic is to pay tolls. Our giving it immunity from tolls does not, in our judgment, affect the traffic of the other countries in any other way than it would affect it if we had voted a subsidy equal to the tolls remitted to our ships. No country is affected by our coastwise traffic except Canada, and if Canada is affected that way she, too, can subsidize her trade from Quebec to Vancouver."

This point of view is strongly defended by the Hearst editorial writers, who declare that "beneath all the maudlin talk about national honor" the really important thing "is that the Canadian railroads having interested the British Government in the matter, our own transatlantic railroads are bringing their powerful influence to bear at Washington to keep the Panama Canal from being a real and unfettered competitor." Like arguments appear in the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* (Rep.), and the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) is mildly regretful over "the seeming yielding to alien pressure in a subject" which should be regarded "as one of purely domestic concern."

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"HERE, DODGAST YE, FIGHT IT OUT!"
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

WATCHFUL WAITING.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

NOVEL EFFORT TO FIGHT FIRE WITH FIRE IN MEXICO.

A JOLT TO "BLUE-SKY" LEGISLATION

THOSE WHO HOLD that the so-called "blue-sky" laws on the statute-books of many of the States are too paternalistic and operate unduly in restraint of trade welcome what is at least a preliminary victory for their opinion in a recent decision of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. According to this decision—which has yet to stand the test of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court—the prohibitions of the Michigan law are an unwarranted interference with the freedom of the individual, are beyond the police power of the State, and involve an unjustifiable interference with interstate commerce. This law sought to regulate the business of bond houses outside of the State which might seek to do business by correspondence or solicitation within the boundaries of that commonwealth.

Dispatches state that if the district court's ruling is upheld by the Supreme Court it will hit with equal severity the "blue-sky" laws of Kansas, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Arkansas, Florida, California, Georgia, Idaho, and Iowa, as well as legislation now pending in several other States.

These "blue-sky" laws aim to protect purchasers of stocks and bonds from fraudulent dealers, many of whom have gone to such extremes in floating worthless securities that their methods have been characterized as capitalizing and selling shares in blue sky. The Michigan law that now comes to grief in a Federal court had successfully run the gantlet in the Michigan Supreme Court. Commenting on this latest decision, the Manistee (Mich.) *News* remarks:

"It would now seem as if the State of Michigan could not prevent wild-cat promotion schemes because such prevention can be deemed a violation of the rights of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States District Court holding that the 'blue-sky' law is a direct restraint upon the commerce of stocks and bonds between States. The argument is that the law not only prevents sales of stock in fly-by-night concerns, but restricts the sale of legitimate stocks because of its provision requiring thirty days' investigation before the stock can be sold and its general tendency to tie up bankers who are willing to take chances on doubtful ventures and inventions. According to the decision of the District Court, it would appear that the protection of the public of Michigan must be secondary to the development of business.

"One thing is certain: if the unconstitutionality is sustained, and Michigan is also unable to obtain a slightly modified law which will accomplish the purpose of the present law and still be constitutional, the protection of the Michigan public against fraudulent outside concerns would seem to fall upon the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Investment bankers opposed the Michigan law, the correspondents tell us, on the ground that it gives to a State officer or board absolute control over the buying and selling of securities, and that it places unjust burdens on the dealers in them. In the Newark *News* we read:

"In the trial of the Michigan suit it is of some interest to note that the Attorney-General of the State admitted, when the point was raised, that had the 'blue-sky' law at issue been in existence at the time, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have financed the original Ford Motor Company because that involved a decided element of risk, a probability of loss, however fair or honest the transaction might have been."

THE OWEN STOCK-EXCHANGE BILL

A RATHER COOL GREETING from most of the press is encountered by Senator Owen's bill to "prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges," and to compel Federal incorporation of exchanges. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls it an attempt to "make the mails an instrument of tyranny"; *The World* (Ind. Dem.) thinks it is "grounded in principle affecting not only the liberty of the press, but the liberty of the citizen," and similar views are exprest by the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) and the Washington *Post* (Ind.). Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, who ranks second among the Democrats on the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which the Oklahoma author of the bill is chairman, remarked, during a public hearing on the measure, that "this bill means that if I ask a reporter in New York to send me the quotation of fifty selected stocks they can not be sent unless the Postmaster-General is convinced that they are in the Sunday-school class." This from the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) is a fair sample of the hostile editorials:

"The bill is being criticized in certain quarters because it invokes the Federal authority for reforms wholly practicable through the power of the several States. But its chief blemish is even more fundamental than that. The measure is not only

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un-Democratic, it is clearly un-American. It requires that no price quotation, statement, account, or memorandum of purchase or sale of stock or securities on any stock exchange shall be carried through the mail or delivered by any letter-carrier, 'unless the charter and by-laws of such exchange or the law under which it is organized shall contain regulations and prohibitions satisfactory to the Postmaster-General safeguarding the transactions of such exchange, the character of the securities dealt in thereon, the genuineness of the quotations thereof, and all other information concerning such transactions that is carried through the mails and by telegraph and telephone beyond the limits of the State.'

"'Satisfactory to the Postmaster-General!'

"What kind of a Government have we in this nation, anyhow? A Government of law? Then why attempt to substitute a Government by executive regulations? And if we are to have a Government by executive regulations attempted, why not lay down a rational and systematic foundation for it? Why not bottom it on something smacking a little more of reason and popular rule than the 'satisfaction' of a bureaucratic official? . . . . . .

"The need of rational stock-exchange reform will hardly be questioned by any American who will study the summary of the powers exercised by the New York Stock Exchange contained in the report of the Pujo Committee. But this reform will never come by way of investing a Cabinet Minister with such despotic powers as have never been accorded to any official under a republican form of government."

Senator Owen explains that the bill is not aimed primarily at stock-brokers, but at unscrupulous persons who use brokers in fooling the investing public. Summing up an interview, he says:

"The bill now before Congress is intended to deny the use of the mails to fictitious and fraudulent acts in the floating of all securities listed on the stock exchange. It is necessary for the Government to protect the public from things done which are based on acts of which the public can know nothing. The wrong lies in the fact that the exchanges are the agency through which unscrupulous men may fool the public. On the other hand, these exchanges are an integral part of the financial system of the country, both national and international in its scope.

"I do not say that the bill I have introduced is perfect by any means. The Committee already has enough evidence of the wrongs done, for they are set forth by the Pujo report. We are willing to listen to any one who has any suggestions to offer as to how the pending bill can be perfected, and how we can legislate on this subject without doing harm to legitimate business of this character."

The Washington *Times* (Prog.) has no particular admiration for the bill, but it holds that the grounds for the alarm voiced by its critics are largely imaginary. To quote:

"New York is not going to cease to be the financial and commercial center any more than water is going to cease to run downhill. Government regulation or no regulation, the prime market for securities is going to stick to the financial and commercial center. There can't be any more doubt about that than there can be doubt that the natural laws are in force and will remain in force.

"Whether provisions of the Owen Bill for the regulation of stock exchanges are the best for either those who in the past have invested their surplus in securities or those who in the future will wish to invest their surplus in securities is another matter. But for the matter of that, there were exactly such things in the currency measure when it was first introduced, yet it was made into very efficient if not scientific mechanism.

"No doubt the Stock Exchange Bill would receive similar planing and polishing. Even if it didn't, some of the provisions wouldn't bring the consequences predicted for them. Take, for example, a technical clause that might bar from the mails newspapers containing certain reports of stock-exchange transactions. Now this doesn't mean that newspapers that carry stock-market reports as a very considerable part of their printing service for the public wouldn't continue to publish their stock-market reports. It would be a great deal more important to them to continue to serve their public than it would be to have the privilege of the United States mails."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AFTER all the trouble we've been put to in recognizing the Chinese Republic, it's too bad that Mr. Yuan won't.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE women of Chicago didn't hesitate to tell the registration clerks their ages. Thus is another superstition punctured.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IF the bars against undesirables are put up much higher, how is the average foreign count going to be able to visit his wife's relatives?—*Washington Post.*

IT looks as tho those Tammany leaders were bound to be supported at public expense anyway.—*Houston Chronicle.*

WHY not make Charles F. Murphy an Ambassador to Russia?—*New York Sun.*

MURPHY is still leading Tammany Hall—by about 600 yards.—*Boston Transcript.*

MURPHY says he is still the leader. But Whitman is catching up.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

WHAT was a man with a name like Billinghurst doing as President of Peru?—*New York World.*

CONGRESS talks of adjourning by July 1. Part of the movement for a safe and sane Fourth.—*Boston Herald.*

"HOUSE Passed Literacy Test." It is not so difficult, then, as has been imagined.—*New York Evening Post.*

PERHAPS discreet Colonel Roosevelt does not intend to return until the elimination contests have disposed of everybody save the absent one.—*Chicago News.*

FROCK coats, decree the International Custom Cutters, must go. Palpably a combination in restraint of statesmanship.—*New York Sun.*

NOT a few New York politicians are beginning to wish that they had reformed conditions in Sing Sing prison.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THE enthusiastic suffragette who calls Mrs. Pankhurst a "matchless woman" is apparently not posted on recent London fire statistics.—*Columbia State.*

YUAN SHI KAI and Victoriano Huerta seem to agree substantially upon what a Republic is.—*St. Louis Republic.*

BILLINGHURST seems to be quite as unlucky politically as Billy Hearst.—*Columbia State.*

QUITE true, you're right, that Peruvian bark is from the dogs of war.—*Boston Transcript.*

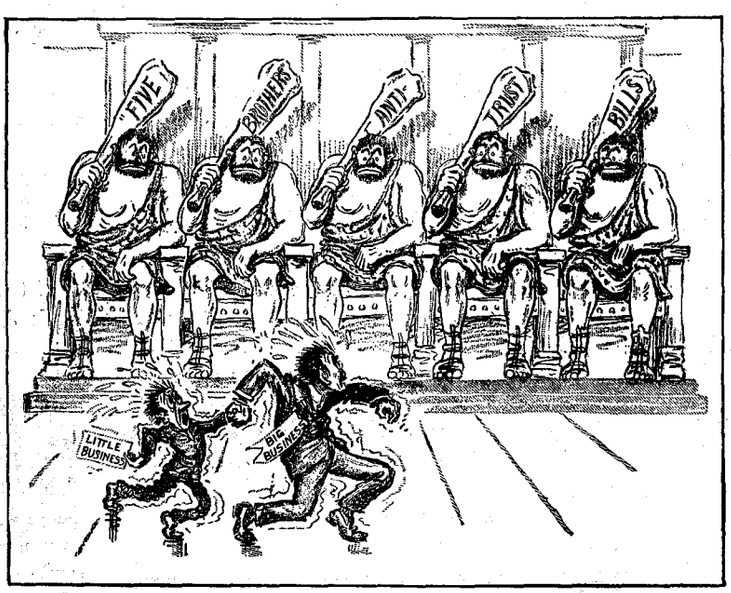
THE man in the moon is the favorite in the $100,000 aerial race around the world.—*New York American.*

THE Mexican situation has blasted that old-time theory that a watched pot never boils.—*Houston Chronicle.*

THERE is something ominous in the failure of Vic Huerta to offer a round-trip ticket to reporters.—*Washington Post.*

THE Associated Press can not be a real trust and monopoly, or our neighbor *The Sun* would not be assailing it.—*New York World.*

SPEAKING about this aerial flight around the world, our advice is to emulate Jules Verne and do it with a typewriter.—*Boston Transcript.*



RUNNING THE GANTLET.

THE FIVE BROTHERS—"The way to quiet you fellows is to paralyze you."

—Gage in the Philadelphia *Press.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITISH ALARM IN INDIA

FEW AMERICAN READERS who recently scanned the news paragraphs telling of the murder of two police officials at Calcutta on January 19, and of two military officers at Aden (India's distant but important outpost) the following day, may have realized that, by adding to the large number of assassinations lately committed by Hindu terrorists, these events are driving the Government of India into a panic. Helpless to put down the campaign of political murder, the Viceroy, who a year ago nearly lost his life at the hands of a revolutionist, is reduced to the necessity of surrounding himself by an impregnable barrier of military and police guards and detectives to a greater extent than the person of the Czar was watched and protected "in the most troublesome of the revolutionary periods in Russia." The mortal terror in which the British-Indian authorities hold the Hindu nihilists was shown at its worst when Lord Hardinge recently paid a visit to Calcutta, the whilom capital of Hindustan. Disregarding the accounts penned by Hindu writers as likely to exaggerate the alarm of their rulers, we quote from *The Englishman* (Calcutta) to indicate the elaborate nature of the precautions on this occasion. Describing the journey from Delhi to Calcutta and back, this paper, owned, edited, and printed by Englishmen for Englishmen in India and their relatives in England, says:

"The sections of the line between Delhi and Calcutta over which the Viceroy's train passed at night-time were lit by torch-bearers standing at regular intervals. Near Calcutta the torch-bearers were not many paces apart. His Excellency came and went through a veritable avenue of torches."

From the same authority we learn that the station at which the Viceroy arrived and departed "was swept bare of its picturesque throngs." The paper adds the following in regard to the comings and goings of the head of the British-Indian Government while he was in Calcutta:

"So far were they (the people) kept from the actual point of the road where His Excellency was due to pass that they did not even have the satisfaction of catching a glimpse of him as he shot by in a swift motor-car. There were no crowds to watch the public entry into Calcutta, because the crowds were kept away. . . . . .

"His Excellency was not permitted to visit Northern Calcutta at all. The foundation-stone of the School of Tropical Medicine (which he had promised to lay) was not laid, and the University Convocation was held at Government House and not in the Senate House (where it usually took place). There was a three-fold barrier of guards around the Government House, and in short, the person of the Viceroy was more carefully watched and protected than the person of the Czar in the most troublesome of the revolutionary periods in Russia."

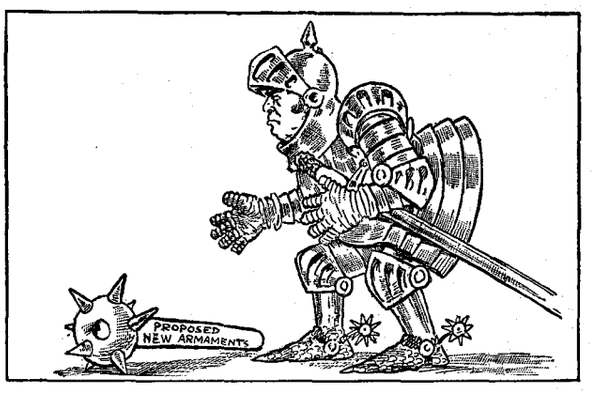
As to the reason why such unheard-of precautions were taken, *The Englishman* offers the following opinion:

"The Government, because of its enormous sources of information, has better means of knowing than the public the strength and range of the terrorist organization. We can, however, only judge of what the Government does know from the nature of the precautions it takes. If the precautions grow more and more elaborate, the only explanation is that the police have more reason to be afraid. . . . . .

"One expected all kinds of things from the visit of the Viceroy to Calcutta, but the only thing that has emerged is the fact that the Government has no offensive weapon against terrorism, and has, therefore, to surround itself with such a heavy defensive armor that its activities are either hindered or completely interrupted."

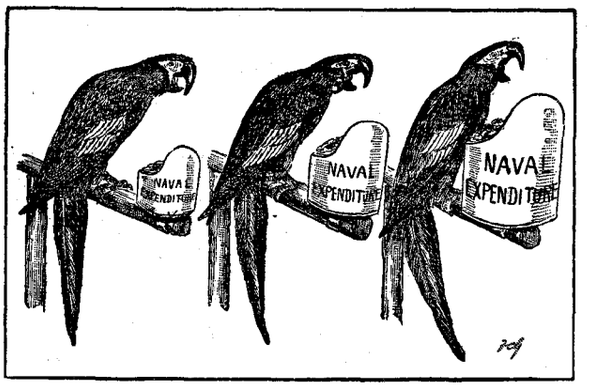
The grave results brought about by lawless conditions are thus frankly stated in this paper:

"We have already gone so far on the downward path that leads to destruction that there are districts in what were once regarded as the most settled parts of India which are being abandoned by the rich because their property is not safe. So great is the contempt for the law that it is employed by the unscrupulous as a means of offense against the innocent. Frontier Pathans commit outrages almost unbelievable in their daring. Mass meetings are held and agitation spreads in regard to topics quite outside the business of orderly people. There is no matter of domestic or foreign politics in which crowds of irresponsible people do not want to have their passionate way. Great grievances are made of little, far-off things. What ought to be the ordered, spacious life of the District Officer is intruded upon and disturbed by a hundred distracting influences due to the want of discipline of the people. In the subordinate ranks of the great services themselves trades-unions have been formed. Military and police officers have to regret that the new class of recruits is less subordinate than the old, harder to discipline, more full of complaints. The strict etiquette and the stately formalism which used to surround the life of the viceregal and other courts in India has given way before the attacks of a democracy of literati, who have a sense of nothing beyond their own importance. When it is necessary for Viceroys and Governors to be good fellows and shake hands with everybody, it is not surprizing that the whole fabric of official prestige should be crumbling, that is to say, respect for both the functions of government and for its officers has gone."



A WEIGHTY TASK.

BRITISH TAXPAYER (already overburdened)—"I wonder how I'm going to carry it!" —*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*



A GROWING APPETITE.

"Polly wants some more." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

BRITISH GROANS AT MILITARY BURDENS.

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MEXICAN RAGE AT OUR GUN POLICY

THE PROFEST PLEASURE of General Huerta at our new policy of letting the guns and ammunition go freely into Mexico is strangely absent from the press of his capital which are supposed to reflect his ideas. While they rage he alone remains imperturbable. "*Yo soi Indio*," he once

UNCLE SAM'S "BOGY MAN."
—*Independiente* (Mexico City).

boasted; "I am an Indian—'the stoic of the woods, the man without a tear.'" Huerta's Minister of the Interior, as quoted last week, says he thinks the new policy an advantage, but the press of Mexico City unite in a solid phalanx of condemnation, and the *Pais*, the Government organ, raises the tune in which its contemporaries all join. "President Wilson," it declares, "has thrown off the Puritan mask and shown himself to be the friend and protector of rebels. His acts, professedly based on principles of neutrality, are, in reality, dictated by a regard for commercial interests." To quote further:

"The humanitarian principles of President Wilson have yielded their place to commercial principles. This honorable Yankee believes that everything in the world should be transformed into dollars and cents. He could not miss the opportunity of dealing us a blow which he believed to be decisive. By accumulating in our country an element of destruction he is undertaking a work which will permit Americans shortly to meddle in our affairs. . . . We exhort all good Mexicans to have full confidence in the government of Victoriano Huerta, who may yet prove the deliverer of our Republic.

"The triumph that shall crown the efforts of our President will not consist merely in repressing the revolution, but will result in a victory much more important. Even southward to Terra del Fuego, Latin America shall thunder forth a hymn of victory over the rapacity of the Yankees. The only thing which President Wilson will have done is to bring into greater prominence the personality of Huerta, who, thanks to the intrigues of the North Americans, represents to-day upon our new continent the soul of the Latin race."

Another paper of Mexico City, *El Imparcial*, which never has been particularly enthusiastic in the cause of Huerta, and had plenty to say about the alleged assassination of Madero, spends all its energy in villifying President Wilson as the supporter of rebels and robbers, and declares that the American Chief Magistrate "openly and shamelessly announces that he makes himself the accomplice of bandits." To quote the close of the article:

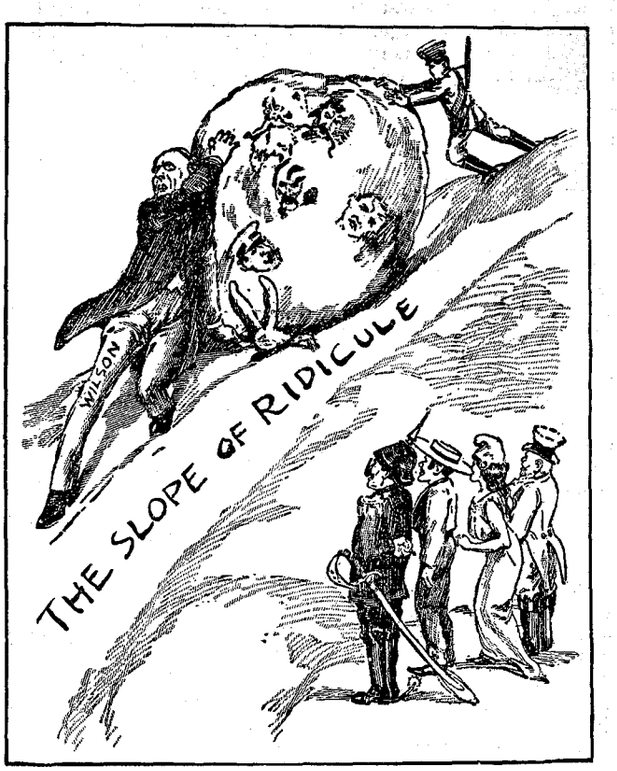
"It is difficult to believe that the Yankee Government is authorizing the sale of arms to the bandits of Villa, who pillage, burn, and murder throughout the country. How can the rulers of a cultivated people, under guidance of a wilful and obstinate leader, suffer themselves to be guilty of complicity with such a band of plunderers? It once appeared impossible that President Wilson should be a man destitute alike of conscience and a sense of shame. If the American people approve of this astounding measure taken by their President, they will deserve the contempt of all honorable nations."

While the European papers are very reserved with regard to the lifting of the embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico, they have no hesitation in quoting the opinions of such prominent Mexican officials as M. Francisco de la Barra, Mexican Envoy to Japan, who is quoted by the *Matin* (Paris) as saying:

"I do not see how a policy which authorizes such men as Zapata and Villa freely to receive weapons of war from the United States can be consistent with the humanitarian views and profession of President Wilson."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXTINCTION SHADOWING THE DUMA

THE PESSIMISTIC PROPHECIES of the Russian press when the fourth Duma assembled in the fall of 1912 are thought by many in Russia to be fully justified when its barren record is surveyed. All parties express disappointment at the results of its activities, tho for entirely different reasons. For the last two or three months there has been some persistent talk of the possibility of the Duma's abolition and the reestablishment of the autocratic régime in form as



THE ROAD TO THE ABYSS.
WILSON (to the Powers)—"Here, give me a hand with this. I can't hold it back any longer." —*Independiente* (Mexico City).

well as in substance. The rumor would seem to have some foundation when even so conservative a man as Mr. Menshikov, of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), deems it necessary to warn the "powers that be" against taking such a step. Says Mr. Menshikov:

"There can be no doubt that no one seriously thinks of a

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complete abolition of popular representation in Russia. The reactionaries would not be afraid, perhaps, of making such a grave error, but they fear a scandal, with all its innumerable and complicated consequences. We live . . . not only by national accord, but also by international. To lose our cultured form of government would amount to losing our human form. In the very first years after an anticonstitutional revolution we would be deprived of all our diplomatic alliances, all financial

VIEWING THE EUROPEAN OCTOPUS.

Mr. Charles Ferguson, the Commissioner sent by President Wilson to investigate European methods of handling the trusts, begins by setting the German Government on the Tobacco monopoly.

credits, all the remnants of respect of the surrounding nations, and the last vestiges of faith in our future. Under such conditions our external downfall would be only a question of time. And what about an internal collapse? . . . A return to the dark past, to the epoch which was crowned by an unheard-of humiliation to our fatherland, would be too horrible.

"There is no doubt that the great majority of the Russian people, like the Chinese or the French, are not revolutionary. . . . Revolutions are for the salvation of the perishing masses, . . . so every State must learn the real needs of the people and satisfy them at the proper time. This is the only remedy for revolutions. Nations never revolt without having serious reasons. . . . Our illustrious optimists, both at home and on their travels abroad, assert vehemently, 'A revolution in Russia is impossible.' Amen! one would wish to say. But the very same thing was being repeated—and by not less illustrious personages—ten years ago, as on the eve of the Japanese war they firmly believed that it would not happen. 'It will not be,' and again, 'It will not be,' but suddenly war *came*, and revolution with it. And not only the illustrious ministers suffered the consequences then, but also we plain taxpayers and owners of some little property. This gives us a legal right to say: 'Don't sow the wind if you don't wish to reap the whirlwind.'"

Speaking of the constant discord among the parties and within the different factions, Mr. Menshikoff remarks:

"Personally I am convinced that neither abolition nor immediate dissolution threatens the Imperial Duma, but what seriously menaces it is internal disintegration, the complete exhaustion of idealism, and, as a consequence, the spiritual death of the Duma. On paper and even in reality the Duma will exist, but, like many of our high institutions, it will be a body without a soul."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

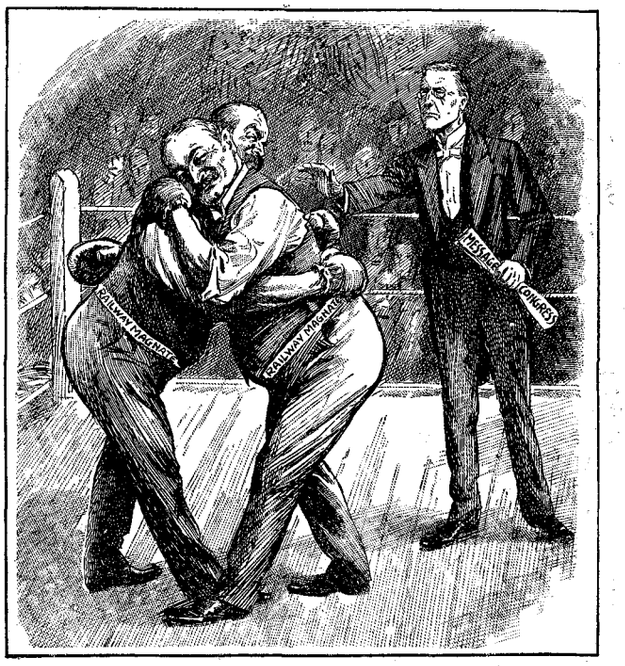
GERMANY'S WAR ON THE TOBACCO TRUST

THE PRESENCE of an American Commissioner in Germany, sent there by President Wilson to study the trust problem, has seemingly started the German Government on a trust-hunt that they had not undertaken before. And it is the Tobacco Trust, which they regard as an American octopus, that they are after. Of course our Tobacco Trust has been dissolved and no such thing now exists, but the Germans do not seem to know it. When Mr. Charles Ferguson, the American investigator, began to quiz the authorities about their activities against monopoly, it roused them to make a raid on the tobacco factories to secure evidence for prosecution. As the *Berliner Tageblatt* tells us:

"Foreign encouragement in this work has not come from any antitrust association, but from President Wilson's Commissioner, who lately came to Berlin in order to study the business life of the country, especially with a view to obtaining for the President of the United States material for fighting the trusts. The extensive house-to-house visitation of the factories in Dresden will doubtless furnish much material for solving the question of how far the Tobacco Trust extends its operations. According to general report, the trust has gained influence over firms hitherto considered to be trust-free. From this the Government must conclude that Germany is in commercial peril, and that the interest of the country lies in Government monopoly of the tobacco trade."

Fuller particulars are given in the following passage from the same editorial:

"The Tobacco Trust, according to Ferguson, aims at dominating all lands, in order to dictate prices without regard to other interests. The American fight against the trusts has hitherto met with little practical success. That the Tobacco Trust has laid its hands on Germany is of course fully recognized in America. The moving spirit of the trust is the well-known tobacco king Duke, who founded the trust of his day with a capital of one



THE "INTERLOCKING" TRUST CLINCH.

PRESIDENT WILSON—"Break away there, gentlemen!"

—*Punch* (London).

million dollars. More than this, ten years ago this trust bought, through its branch, the British-American Tobacco Company, the factory of George A. Jasmatsi, and was changed into a joint-stock company. But this firm failed to succeed, and therefore bought in Berlin the prosperous factory 'Josetti.' In 1912 the trust absorbed other firms, namely, the 'Sulima' firm of Dresden, the 'Delta,' and 'Adler Co.' It took in the 'A. Batchari' of

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Baden-Baden, and founded the firm of Sarasvati at Dresden, so that it controls some 30 per cent. of the whole of Germany's tobacco trade. The trust now includes all branches of the tobacco trade, embracing the manufacture of cigarets, the wholesale trade, agencies, retailers, officials, and employees, under the Union for the Protection of the Tobacco Trust and for promoting the stability of such a trust in Germany. This union includes a remarkable number of business corporations and companies, which stand as safeguards against the smashing of the trust."

Mr. Ferguson was naturally suspected when he went to Germany of having a commission to meddle with German business methods, and particularly to attack the German tobacco manufacturers who were presumed to be maintaining connections with the American trust. He therefore took pains to explain his position to a representative of the *Berliner Tageblatt* in the following terms:

"I am come to Germany to learn, and not to teach, and I have the task imposed upon me by President Wilson of studying the relations which exist in Europe between the Government and the business corporations. President Wilson is moreover by no means of the opinion that all kinds of trade combination and trusts must be fought down, as many believe. The trade combination as it exists in Germany has doubtless its advantages. What are to be fought down are associations which aim at raising prices, and not the improvement of manufactured articles and the avoidance of clashing competition in the interest of the whole trade."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MONARCHY AS FRANCE'S ONLY HOPE

EVERY "CRISIS" in a French Cabinet down to very recent years sent a shudder through the civilized world, which looked any time for another Reign of Terror and another Man on Horseback. Of late we have been regarding the Republic with less apprehension and looking for our horrors elsewhere, but now, just when we have begun to think of the French Monarchists as the apostles of a lost cause, Prof. George Chatterton-Hill, of the University of Geneva, assures us in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) that the Republic is a sad failure. He says the founding of the "school without God," the confiscation of Church property, and the banishment of religious orders violate the best traditions of French history, while the "democratization" of the French Army is injurious to the efficiency of both rank and file. France, in fact, we are assured, is inherently and essentially a monarchical country, like all countries of Latin nationality, and is therefore now out of its element. He unfolds his argument thus:

"The monarchical institutions of France were perhaps theoretically open to criticism, seeing that there is no institution in the world which is not; and that the words of Goethe, '*alles Factische ist schon Theorie*,' remain profoundly true for all ages. But these institutions maintained intact, through the strain and stress of a dozen centuries, the material and moral patrimony of the nation, which latter they gradually unified, consolidated, and aggrandized. They responded to the character and dispositions of the French people, even as the liberal institutions of England responded to the character and temperament of the English people. If the French monarchy was an 'absolute' one, this so-called 'absolutism' was tempered by a very liberal system of decentralization, to say nothing of the fact that the *esprit frondeur* of the nation obliged the autocratic power to exercise its authority within limits. On the other hand, the 'absolutism' of the monarch served as an indispensable check upon the irrepressible tendency of the popular mind, in France, to pursue the realization of fantastic dreams. The monarch, trained in the incomparable school of a great tradition, was able to distinguish more clearly the real from the unreal, fact from fiction. And when we contemplate the admirable continuity of the policy systematically pursued by the monarchy of France during successive centuries—of the policy which had as its aim the moral and material unification of France and the extension of her boundaries—we understand the greatness of that institution, we realize how completely it was adapted to the task of presiding over the evolution of a great society in course of formation.

"It is in regard to the Church that the policy of successive French Governments has been the most consistent; but the question arises, Can the systematic persecution of citizens for their religious opinions be called a policy? Is it, in any case, a policy worthy of the Government of a great nation? Bismarck also tried his hand at this sort of persecution; but Bismarck was great enough to learn by experience. Unfortunately will no experience ever prove profitable to the French Republic, for the latter is incapable of producing statesmen; it can only produce politicians at the best, professional demagogs and place-hunters at the worst.

"The law of 1901 concerning the right of association, introduced by Waldeck-Rousseau and carried into effect by M. Combes, has entailed the exile of almost all the religious orders, and the brutal confiscation of their property. The extreme bad faith of the Republican Government was sufficiently manifested by the way in which this law was applied. The law provided that all the religious orders should be required to solicit the authorization necessary to their remaining in the country; and the assurance was given by Waldeck-Rousseau himself, before he left office in 1902, that each demand should be examined separately by the Chamber and by the Senate, and decided upon its individual merits."

This "assurance" was never fulfilled, and the ruthless dispossessions of the orders and associations still went on, followed by the secularization of their buildings. Christianity was felt to be monarchical and not republican, says this writer, and could not be tolerated. Moreover:

"Let it not be thought that anticlericalism is the work solely of the Radicals and Radical-Socialists; it is, on the contrary, the 'policy' of the Republic, a 'policy' inseparable from the régime. And if this régime is declining in strength, as it undoubtedly is doing, such decay must be ascribed in part to the fact that the Republic is essentially and fundamentally hostile to Christianity. The latter, after an eclipse lasting since the middle of the nineteenth century, is regaining ground, slowly but surely. It was inevitable that it should do so; the religion of Christ has weathered too many storms, has broken down too many obstacles, and responds to too many indestructible needs of humanity for it to have to fear the machinations of ephemeral politicians. And the triumph of Christianity—which, in France, must necessarily be Catholic Christianity—will signify the downfall of the Republic."

Of the deterioration of the French Army under the Republic this writer thus comments on the words of the *Temps*, "something in the Army has snapt":

"It was a sorrowful admission to have to make, and the *Temps*, which was justly indignant and alarmed three years ago at the anarchy and violence then prevalent in the country after thirty years of republican administration, could not understand—or, understanding, it could not admit—that the republican régime is in itself incompatible with the existence of a modern European army based on universal and compulsory service. Either the republican régime must tolerate the existence of an army in which iron discipline is rigorously enforced—and, in this case, the contradiction between the principles prevailing within the Army and those prevailing outside will become intolerable, so that either the Army or the régime will have to disappear; or else the democracy will organize an army on 'liberal' principles, what is absurdly called an 'army of free citizens,' in which orders may be obeyed or not, according as they appear reasonable or unreasonable to those receiving them. In this last case, the Army will be a skeleton army, a fantom; and the régime will be speedily swept away by foes within and without."

Mr. Chatterton-Hill calls, in conclusion, for "a counter-revolution"—"a reaction"—and adds:

"This reaction will mean simply the return to the splendid traditions to which France owed so many centuries of greatness. Both movements—that of the Revolution and that of Reaction—resemble each other by their common hatred of, and their common contempt for, the Republic. And the Republic, which has no policy beyond that contained in the three words, confiscation, persecution, concussion, will not be able to survive in the struggle against parties which have a policy and an ideal."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

By courtesy of "The Breeder's Gazette," Chicago.

MEAT, MILK, TRANSPORTATION, AND CLOTHING FOR THE ESKIMO—A GOVERNMENT HERD OF REINDEER IN ALASKA.

UNCLE SAM'S REINDEER FARM

SO LONG as Santa Claus drives reindeer, the little boys and girls of Alaska need never lack Christmas cheer for want of the traditional transportation facilities. The Government has already about 35,000 reindeer in that favored land, and there are some 400,000 square miles of grazing country there, capable of supporting ten million of the animals—and nothing else. Considering that the present stock sprang from a nucleus of 1,280 imported deer, brought in before 1902, it would seem that natural increase might fill these grazing grounds before so very long. If the increase has been roughly thirty-fold in a dozen years, we should have over a million by 1926 and the full figure two or three years later. Some of the probable benefits, not only to Alaskans but to all of us, are recounted in *The Breeder's Gazette* (Chicago), by H. M. Tjernagel, the Government's local superintendent, who writes:

"The reindeer are distributed among the natives by a system of apprenticeship. At each station promising young natives are selected by the local superintendent as apprentices for a term of four years. The number of apprentices at each herd is governed by the number of deer in the herd. At the end of his first year of apprenticeship an apprentice receives four female and two male deer; the second year, five females and three males; third year, six females and four males; fourth year, six females and four males. In addition he receives for the first three years provisions to the amount of $150, $100, and $50, respectively. A native thus becomes the absolute owner of reindeer only after he has served an apprenticeship of four years.

"Other natives not apprentices may acquire deer by barter or purchase from natives having them.

"Not all stockmen in the States are successful; neither are all reindeer men in Alaska equally successful. Keok, one of the first apprentices, now has a herd of more than 1,000 deer, has for years lived in a good house and enjoyed many luxuries. Sekeoglook, also one of the early apprentices and with equal chances, save in thrift and ability, has now less than 200 deer, and is still living in the old-fashioned native sod house. Another one of the early apprentices died in 1900, leaving an only heir, a son. When the son some years later came into his heritage he had more than 300 deer. He died a short time ago, leaving a herd of about 100 deer and an estate so encumbered with liabilities that his heirs in all probability will receive nothing. . . . . .

"During the short summer the reindeer feeds on grass, especially coarse grass, and weeds, also the foliage and fresh shoots of scrubby willows and other bushes. Throughout the long winter his nourishment is a certain kind of moss growing mainly on the hills and plateaus. When he feeds on this moss he must first paw away the snow. For this work he is well equipped and expert. That the thermometer registers 40 or 50 degrees below zero does not seem to concern him; he contentedly reposes in his pasture of snow. No cow is happier as she chews her cud 'neath the shadows of the spreading elm-tree on the border of her June pasture.

"W. T. Lopp, chief of the Bureau of Education, Alaska Division, estimates the area of available reindeer grazing lands in Alaska at 400,000 square miles—a tract sufficient, he thinks, to feed 10,000,000 deer. It is probable that at a no distant day thousands of carcasses of venison will be shipped to the States, and that the reindeer will cut a figure in Uncle Sam's butcher-shop. The local markets have been able to handle the supply up to the present time, buying them by the carcass at an average price of 25 cents per pound, drest. Present indications, however, are that the supply is beginning to exceed the local demands.

"A three-year-old steer, drest, will weigh from 120 to 150 pounds. Perhaps 130 pounds is a safe average. Reindeer meat is not marbled. Practically all the fat lies as a blanket over his back an inch or more thick. This fat is eaten raw by the Eskimos as a delicacy. . . . . .

"Besides furnishing food, the reindeer also supplies the Eskimo with clothing. Before I came to Alaska I believed the Eskimos to be able to withstand cold a great deal better than people of more temperate climes. I am now convinced that an Eskimo would suffer from the cold of an Iowa winter if drest as Iowans dress. My little ones are out playing just as well as the Eskimo children in spite of 25 or 30 degrees below. In 40 degrees below I am just as comfortable as an Eskimo, and was reared in Iowa. The whole secret is to dress so as to conserve the heat of the body. For this purpose clothing made from reindeer hides is admirable. It is light in weight and almost impervious to wind. Every shred of clothing I use during the coldest weather and for all-day drives, excepting only a suit of medium-weight underwear and a shirt, weighs 12 pounds and 4 ounces.

"But before his meat is eaten and his hide turned into clothing, a reindeer may have served his owner as a driving deer for a number of years. At two years old he is broken in; at seven or eight years old the chances are he will be butchered, as he is then getting old and rather slow for driving.

"A fair load for a deer on an all-day drive is perhaps 150 pounds, not including the driver. With a light load and good trail forty to fifty miles is a day's work frequently accomplished.

"Short trips of ten to twenty miles are made at a speed of eight to twelve miles an hour, under fair conditions.

"Reindeer are hardy and not much subject to diseases. The only disease causing any mentionable loss is a hoof disease, similar if not identical with the hoof disease of sheep. The

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reindeer is to the Eskimo not only a dual- but a triple-purpose animal, and yet they do not fully utilize the animals. The Laplanders also milk their does, thus getting their supply of milk and cheese from their herds.

"Thus the reindeer is horse, cow, and sheep, all in one, and while serving his master in this manifold capacity he rustles his own feed and asks for no shelter.

"Stockmen, hats off to the reindeer!"

THE AERIAL GULF-STREAM

RECENT RESEARCH has established the fact, according to *La Revue* (Paris, December 1), that there is a warm current of air in the North Atlantic, above the Gulf Stream, which exerts an important influence on the weather and creates lakes here and deserts there, as its character changes from wet to dry. The following figures, differing somewhat from those in our reference books, do not affect the main argument:

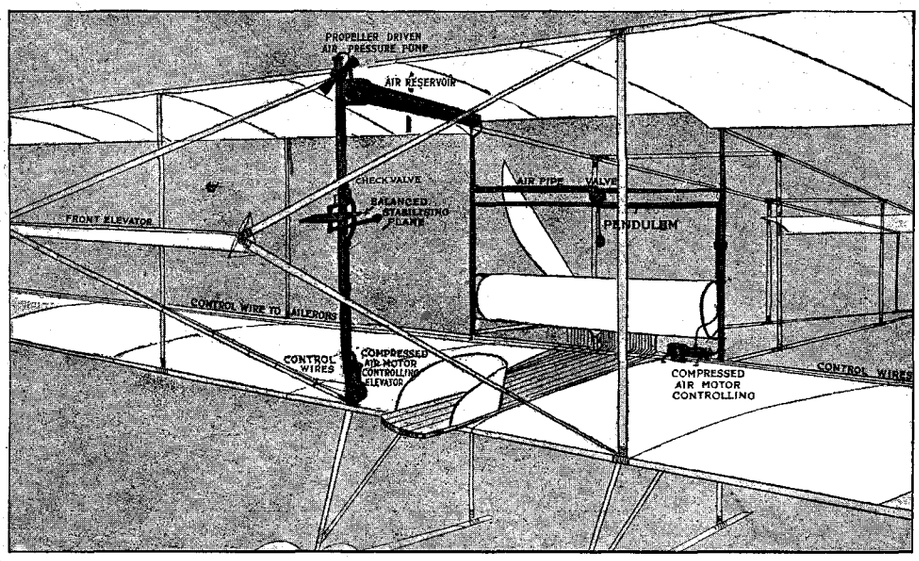
"The Gulf Stream, on issuing from the Gulf of Mexico, enters the Atlantic with a speed of five miles an hour. It is 24 miles wide and 1,200 feet deep. It transports 40 million billions of calories. This enormous quantity of heat, of which it is almost impossible to form an exact idea, plays a fundamental rôle in the climatology of the globe. It is a strange fact that this current of warm water is also the direct cause of the existence of deserts.

"Water is one of the substances which best conserves heat: the Gulf Stream, even in high latitudes, retains a considerable quantity of calories. The masses of air resting upon these warm waters maintain a temperature higher than the surrounding atmosphere and form a veritable aerial gulf-stream superposed on the maritime current. But the air is not, like the water, arrested by the continents. It continues its path above Europe, shedding in the form of rain the masses of water which it contains, and it is these waters which feed the numerous lakes of Sweden, Finland, and the north of Russia. Because of the rotation of the earth the aerial current turns first toward the east and then inclines toward the south. Thus are formed the masses of cold air which give to the plains of Russia their principal climatic character. As it approaches the equator this current is heated afresh, but remains dry and without vapor; it is directed toward the northeast and east as a dry wind blowing over the regions it traverses. It is this which determines the band of deserts in Turkestan, Arabia, and the Sahara, which lies along the route of its return. After having quit the continent the aerial current, thanks to the trade-winds, reaches the point of its departure, thus completing its circuit."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ORVILLE WRIGHT'S FOOL-PROOF PLANE

THE INVITING IDEA of an aeroplane that will keep its own balance in the air has occurred to many an aviator since human flight first began. Not even the hair-raising feats that demonstrate the safety of upside-down flight have put a stop to the search. More than one so-called "stabilizer" has been put forward, without agreement, on the part of aviation experts, that the problem is anywhere near solution. The most recent device of this kind, offered by the father of aviation, Orville Wright, merits respectful attention from its origin alone. Mr. Wright has certainly not been one of the sensationalists of the new trade that owes its origin to him, and his solution of the problem may well prove to be the final one. A writer in the London *Sphere* agrees that it is probably so, at any rate, under certain restricted conditions. He writes:

"Mr. Orville Wright, after making experiments extending over several years, has invented an automatic stabilizer for aeroplanes, so that for a certain while the machine 'will fly itself.' The machine is to be 'fool-proof.' The apparatus is air-driven; in other words, a small propeller-driven air-pump compresses the air in the reservoir. This is carried by pipes attached to the struts through a check-valve. This valve is controlled by a vane which is actuated by the wind-pressure and so works the valve that controls the comprest-air engine, which in turn works the elevator. To balance the machine, a pendulum controls the valve which is attached to the pipes to the air-engine that supplies the power to work the ailerons. Expert aviators who have been interviewed think that the device would be useful for long flights or for single-man scouting, when the pilot could leave the machine to look after itself while he spies out the country below. But otherwise they consider that the man-only control is still the best and safest method of flying until we can perfect a machine which will be automatically stable without loading it with a number of delicate mechanical devices which are always liable to get out of gear. There are two schools of thought working on this great problem, one to make the machine itself stable by the construction of its surfaces, of which the Dunne is an example, and the other is the mechanical device on which Wright and Curtiss are working.



HOW THE "FOOL-PROOF" PLANE WORKS.

The small plane is affected by the pressure of air and puts into operation a relay of comprest air. The other device is a pendulum which swings from left to right with the rocking of the machine.

—*Sphere* (London).

"Naturally the question of stability is of the greatest importance for the simple reason that an unstable machine means continuous work for the pilot, and a long flight on a machine of this type would be impossible unless it had duplicated control and two pilots so that one could relieve the other. Mechanical devices for gaining stability, if in good working order, would certainly be able to balance an unstable machine, but it is argued by the opponents of this system that it would be far better to concentrate our energies on the machine, which should be so constructed that the planes themselves act as balancers, as has been attempted in the Dunne biplane in this country, and to an even greater extent in Germany, where all the machines have planes not unlike the wings of a bird. To illustrate the point, we may take the case of a boat, which is more or less balanced on the sea by giving it a keel, enabling it to maintain its position in any ordinary sea. . . . A large number of experts explain away the possibilities of the mechanical device for aeroplanes and emphatically state that we must attempt to discover the secret of keeping the aeroplane from overturning by some naturally stable form, just as our ancestors found that by scooping out a log they could sit in it without experiencing the troubles of balancing with which they had previously to contend."

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RAILROAD TICKETS PRINTED TO ORDER

THE familiar ready-made railroad ticket may soon go out of use. Already on some roads the passenger who asks for a ticket at the usual window is handed one that did not exist until he demanded it, but was printed and stamped before his very eyes. And the same machine that produces it keeps a running total of all the sales and leaves with the seller a precise duplicate of the tickets sold. One of these machines now in use in Italy prints any one of 400 different kinds of tickets at a second's notice, at a cost of about one-five-hundredth of a cent each. This device, which would appear to do pretty nearly everything but talk, is the invention of an Italian engineer, Robert Piscicelli Taeggi, who has named it the "tesserograph." We translate below a description contributed by Norbert Lallié to *Cosmos* (Paris, January 1):

"At present the printing of tickets is quite a complicated operation. They must be printed in advance in quantity; they generally bear serial numbers, not to speak of the names of the stations and the class and price. The date and the train-number are added with a stamp by the seller.

"If we consider that between two principal stations are a large number of others, we shall see that it is necessary to prepare for each class as many tickets as there are stations. Thus, citing an example given by the Italian review, *Vita Internazionale*, between Naples and Rome are thirty-six stations; for each of them and for each class there must be thirty-five types of tickets, 3,780 in all. To these must be added the round trips and the reduced rates, which greatly enlarge the total. Besides these, there are tickets for outside points. It may thus be imagined what a collection of tickets is necessary in a station that is perhaps a junction for several lines! . . . . . .

"The tesserograph does away with all these inconveniences. It prints, issues, and takes account of the tickets at the moment when they are delivered to the public.

"The position of the agent, which is a difficult one when a long file of passengers appears at the window at the last moment, is remarkably simplified. He depresses certain handles, moves a lever, and as a preliminary result the price of the required ticket appears in an aperture. Then the ticket itself drops out. For its production the machine encloses a continuous strip of cardboard whose color varies with each class. Each ticket bears in printed characters all the matter found on ordinary tickets—the company's name, the price, date, and train-number. On the opposite side appear service information and advertisements.

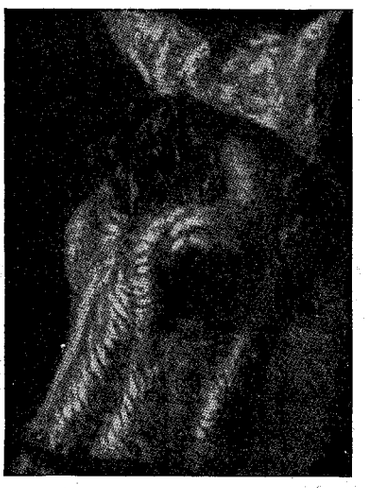
"But the characteristic and particularly interesting thing is the automatic operation of the machine. A totaling device adds the prices of the tickets issued, registers them by serial numbers, and counts them by classes and categories, while a continuous strip of paper furnishes a duplicate of each ticket in its characteristic class-color.

"Altho these operations are different and multiple, the tesserograph is a device simple in mechanism, easy of operation, strong, accurate, and unable to make mistakes. It is not large; the machine made for the Naples-Rome line measures 48 by 20 by 32 inches, and can print 400 different kinds of tickets. The tickets cost about two cents a thousand."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ART FAKES CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA

AN EYE that may see more clearly than the human organ is found in the camera. Astronomers are using it to pick out stars that are invisible even through the telescope, and now art collectors are learning how it may distinguish the true from the false in paintings. The fraudulent imitator of a great artist may succeed in reproducing his subject's style superficially, yet he is seldom successful in copying all the features of his technique, and a photograph will sometimes show this with great clearness. The new method was noticed in our issue for November 8, but a more detailed description of the process, as applied recently to some of the pictures in great European galleries, is given by A. P. Laurie in *Nature* (London, January 15). Says this writer:

BRUSHWORK IN AN UNDOUBTED PICTURE BY PAUL POTTER IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.



INFERIOR BRUSHWORK IN A SUPPOSED PAUL POTTER, PROBABLY BY ANOTHER HAND.

THE CAMERA AS A DETECTIVE.

"Up to the present time the identification of works of art has been entrusted entirely to the art expert, who brings to bear upon the problem his wide experience and artistic training; and, in addition, it is probable that among those engaged in buying and selling pictures, many devices kept as trade secrets are useful in identifying pictures. While not for a moment denying that the final word should lie with the trained art expert, it is of interest to see how far scientific methods can be brought to bear upon this problem. The first step in this direction is a careful study of the history of pigments. By the examination of ancient documents, such as the illuminated manuscripts of the monks, Venetian Ducali, and the Coram Rege Rolls, it has been possible to plan out the history of pigments probably with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, and to fix the dates approximately of certain pigments which appear and others that disappear from the artist's palet. This method, where applicable, may be regarded as infallible, as the presence of a pigment of a date more modern than the date at which the picture is supposed to be painted proves either forgery or repainting, and a careful microscopic examination makes it quite possible to tell whether the picture has been repainted or not.

"This, however, does not settle the authorship of the picture, and there are certain periods in the history of art during which for a considerable length of time there was no change in the artist's palet. It is necessary, therefore, to bring other methods as well to bear upon the problem. One of these is the study of mediums used at different dates, and in this study sufficient progress has been made to prove it of use for dating purposes. But, as will be obvious to a chemist, the analytical difficulties here are much more serious.

"The microscopic study of pictures by magnifying under low powers revealed remarkably distinctive characters in the artists' brushwork; and the more pictures examined, the more valuable did the method appear as a trustworthy means of determining the authorship of a picture. There are probably certain schools of art to which the method does not apply. A great deal of the sixteenth-century Italian work, for instance, is handled in a very similar way, and it may be very difficult to apply this method successfully to some of these painters. But there is a wide field in which the artist has left his individual mark upon his paint, and has so drawn for the future a signature which it is impossible to forge. One of the most interesting revelations is that many of these touches are so fine as to be really beyond the limit of unaided sight. For instance, the brushwork of Teniers and of Watteau can be magnified up to four or five

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diameters, revealing an accuracy of touch and a delicacy of modeling and a drawing of lines which are themselves in some cases not more than one-tenth of a millimeter in diameter, and yet are put in with perfect certainty. The study of foliage is also of special interest, as each man's method of handling foliage is characteristic.

"Among the large number of photographs taken it is difficult to know which to select as examples of the method, but probably those will be of most interest which illustrate an actual problem. Such a problem is offered by the picture in the National Gallery known as 'The Old Gray Hunter,' which is signed 'Paul Potter,' and has been stated by no less authority than Dr. Bredius to have been painted by Verbeecq, a contemporary artist. There is another Paul Potter in the National Gallery (No. 849), the authenticity of which has never been questioned, and which a comparision of photomicrographs with photomicrographs of a pedigree Paul Potter in the Hague Museum shows to be genuine.

"The first photograph here reproduced is the head of a cow in this genuine Paul Potter for the comparison with the head of the horse in 'The Old Gray Hunter.' It is at once obvious that, while there are certain similarities in the brushwork, the painting of the horse's head is by a very inferior hand to that of the painting of the cow. The probability is, then, that it is not Paul Potter's work, altho this can not be considered as absolutely proved.

"The method of photomicrography has been applied to the examination of pictures by other artists. One example examined was in a private collection, and it had every appearance of being by Teniers. Curiously enough, there appeared in it an old man who is to be seen in more than one of Teniers's genuine works. The picture, therefore, had come from Teniers's studio, as the same model was to be found in it, or it was a copy and a forgery. The two photographs show the old man as painted by Teniers in the well-known picture in the National Gallery of Teniers's 'Château,' and the face painted in the private picture. The difference of brushwork in the modeling of the face is at once apparent, while the careless painting of the beard, when compared with Teniers's, is clearly revealed."

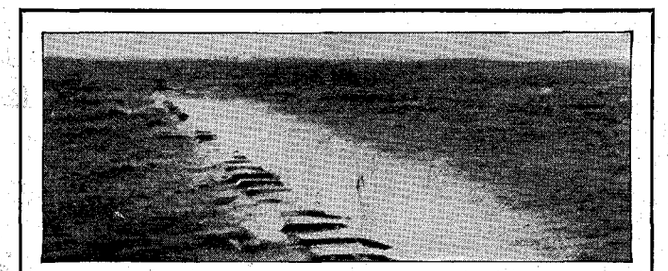
STORM-GUARDS ON SANDY SHORES

A SANDY COAST is a dangerous location for buildings. The sea, by which such a shore has usually been built up, generally claims it again, sooner or later, and that often in a few days or even hours. A sea-beach is a favorite place for the summer cottage, but many dwellings of this sort have been swept into the ocean with the treacherous sands on which they were founded. The recent storms which caused extensive damage along the coast of New Jersey and Long Island emphasize more than ever the necessity of protective measures to combat such retrogressive movements of the coast-line. Writes Rudolph Welcker in *Engineering News* (New York, January 22):

"Generally such occurrences are only considered as local and separate events. The damage is patched up by the abutting owner for the time being, independently from his fellow sufferers. Sometimes a certain number of them come together and devise some kind of temporary relief. However, their measures do not go to the heart of the matter at all. The cause of the recurrent trouble lies much deeper and well below the water-line.

"The tidal currents, driven up and down the shore at regular intervals during the day, are continuously changing the character of the submarine coast, wherever the ocean bed is liable to erosion. In consequence of this action the lines of equal depth will be shifted. In some places they will encroach upon, in others they will recede from, the mainland. Different motions may be studied. Some depend upon the season, some upon the prevalence of certain winds. Some movements are periodical with intervals of a number of years; others, however, are permanent. Their cause is a matter of speculation.

"In order to demonstrate the latest case of a permanent retrogressive movement of the shore-line, we can only point to the west coast of Holland, which has receded for miles during the time of human history. The foundations of the Roman stronghold, the Brittenburg, were seen for the last time during an unusually low tide in the middle of the last century. They were observed lying some miles to westward of the present coast-line of the North Sea. To stop this encroachment has been a continual care to the Dutch Government and the abutting interests. For the last twenty years measures have been effective by the general application of what is called the fixt-point theory.



REINFORCED-CONCRETE SHORE-PROTECTION IN HOLLAND.

"This system calls for a series of groins or piers which stretch well beyond the line of low water and extend at the present time for a number of miles along the coast. These groins have been effective in checking the eastward movement of the low-water line. In some places additional structures are required for the defense of the toe of the sand dunes.

"How far similar action must be taken along the New Jersey and Long Island coast for adequate protection can only be decided after exhaustive study by properly qualified engineers. No permanent result can be attained by the piecemeal constructions of individual owners. They will find the sea too powerful to combat single-handed; and what may appeal in a stronger measure is the waste of money in their efforts."

COFFEE AND TEA

THE FOLLOWING COMPARISON between the composition and effects of coffee and tea is from an article on "The Chemistry of a Cup of Coffee" in *The Lancet* (London). Most people would say that the two beverages are distinctly different, but really they are much alike. The writer of the article points out that, from a dietetic standpoint, tea and coffee ought in certain ways to act similarly, since both contain the alkaloid caffein which has a well-known effect of stimulation upon the central nervous system. He goes on:

"It is generally admitted, however, that the two beverages, tho having one thing in common, afford different results. Tea, it is well to point out, contains a much larger proportion of the alkaloid than coffee, but in the preparation of tea in ordinary domestic practise a much smaller quantity of material is used than is the case with coffee. . . . Since tea contains from 3 to 4 per cent. of caffein, and coffee seldom more than 1 per cent., it follows that as regards this alkaloid both infusions of coffee and tea made on common domestic lines will contain practically the same amount of caffein, volume for volume of fluid. The inference is that whether it be a cup of coffee or of tea, the dose of alkaloid will be the same. But according to the present investigation the caffein in coffee infusion has quite different associates from those in tea. This would appear to be the case, inasmuch as while little caffein is extracted from tea by cold water, we find that practically the whole of the caffein in coffee is taken out. There seems to be little doubt . . . that the caffein in tea is for the most part combined with tannin in the form of caffein tannate, which is not very soluble in cold water, but is easily soluble in hot water. We think this is an important observation, for it points to the probability of caffein existing in coffee in a quite different form which is easily soluble in cold water. Subsequent experiments showed that the caffein in coffee is combined with a peculiar acid allied possibly to tannic acid, but exhibiting different properties from the tannin present in tea. Thus this acid (it has been called caffetannic acid by some observers) is not particularly astringent, has a sour coffeelike taste. . . . and, in fact, shows altogether different properties from the tannic acid of tea."

As the caffein tannate of tea is precipitated by weak acids,

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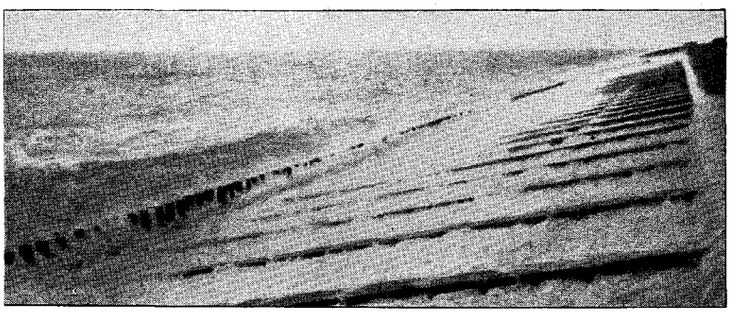
WHEN BULKHEADS FAIL—GLIMPSES OF THE DAMAGE ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST BY THE JANUARY STORM.

it must be precipitated by the gastric juice, and therefore the caffein is probably not absorbed until it passes beyond the stomach. In coffee, however, the caffein is soluble in both alkaline and acid fluids, and therefore the absorption of the alkaloid probably takes place in the stomach. As coffee is generally considered more stimulating than tea, perhaps these findings may explain it, and also explain why coffee is often used as a poison-antidote, and tea, rarely.

"It must also be remembered that coffee is often made with a generous proportion of the powdered bean as in the case of the after-dinner 'black' coffee, the view being that the secret of good coffee is to make it strong. This, of course, is an entirely esthetic demand, which may likely enough be opposed to physiological morality."

FALLING OBJECTS IN A MINE-SHAFT

IF A LOAD OF ORE were dumped into a deep mine-shaft, where would it go? To the bottom? Probably not, according to a writer in *Machinery* (New York, February). It would be found clinging to the eastern side of the shaft, or stranded on levels leading eastward from it. The earth is a rotating body, and the nearer to its center one goes, the slower he moves, always to eastward. A body dropt from its surface toward the center has thus an excess of easterly motion, compared with the walls of the hole down which it falls, and if that hole is very deep, it will sooner or later bring up against the east wall. This has been confirmed by experiment. The magazine named above describes a recent test in the deep copper-mines of Calumet. We read:



A DEVICE TO BREAK THE BREAKERS.

"The Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich., has made some interesting tests of falling bodies in a deep vertical shaft of a copper-mine at Calumet, Mich. Within a radius of a mile from Calumet are three of the deepest shafts in the world, one of them being 5,300 feet deep. One of the experiments consisted in dropping a smooth metal ball of two inches diameter from the center of the shaft and trying to catch it in a box of clay placed 4,200 feet beneath. Another ball was dropt from the southwest corner of the shaft. The balls were dropt by burning the threads by which they were suspended so that they started to fall directly downward. The shaft is nine by thirty feet cross-section. The first of the balls was suspended four feet from the side of the shaft and the second from a point nine feet from the opposite corner. Neither of the balls reached the box of clay; one of them was never found, and the other, presumably the one started from the center, was found by a workman lodged in the timbers on the east side of the shaft 800 feet from the surface.

"Bodies dropt into the shaft invariably lodge somewhere in the east wall. This action takes place because the earth is rotating on its axis from west to east. At Calumet a particle at the surface is moving to the east at the rate of about 1,000 feet a second; but a particle 5,000 feet down the shaft, having the same angular velocity as the particle on the surface, is moving eastward at a rate of four inches less than 1,000 feet per second. The ball suspended at the top of the shaft had a thousand-feet-a-second velocity; it was not only moving eastward at that rate when it started to fall, but continued moving eastward all the way down the shaft. Meanwhile it dropt to the bottom at a rate which would have taken 17½ seconds for the fall if there had been no air-resistance to encounter. During the 17½ seconds the particle at the surface and the ball falling at the same rate would have traveled 17½ times four inches, or nearly six feet, further eastward than the particle at the bottom of the shaft. The ball started from the center of the shaft, therefore, struck the east wall long before it reached the bottom. As a matter of fact, the resistance of the air at the high speed the ball acquired soon after starting was sufficient to prevent any further acceleration, and consequently the ball was much longer than 17½ seconds in falling. In fact, only 800 feet of fall was required for the ball to make the four feet from the center of the shaft to the east wall, and the other ball must have lodged at some point not much farther down. . . . .

"If a load of ore were to be spilled into the shaft near the top, most of it would later be found clinging to the shaft or stranded on the levels east of the shaft."

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LETTERS AND ART

MORE BRITISH ART LOSSES

NOW THAT the small Raffael known as the "Cowper" Madonna has found its permanent home in Mr. P. A. B. Widener's collection, the fact furnishes the English another sad occasion for stock-taking. The price paid for the charming little work that we reproduced in our issue of December 20 is now acknowledged to be at least $700,000, the highest so far paid for a single picture in this country. It is a loss to England that she can never recover from, says Sir Claude Phillips; but it is one of those calamities which that unhappy nation, whether through poverty or red tape, is from time to time called upon to bear. Only recently a loan collection of British portraits was held at the New York galleries of the firm of Duveen Brothers, who engineered the sale of the Raffael, and the event piqued the London *Morning Post* to say that "the pictures recorded from time to time in the newspapers as having been sold to American public and private collections are merely a tithe of the number that actually pass forever from this country to the United States." The "Panshanger" collection, from which the Raffael was wrested, was "counted one of the glories of England before it was broken up to scatter its treasures over two continents," says Sir Claude Phillips in the London *Daily Telegraph*. He adds:

THE HON. ANNE DUNSCOMBE.

The portrait by Gainsborough so named really represents Frances Dunscombe. Forty years ago it passed ownership for six guineas; the present owner, Mr. Henry Frick, is said to have paid $400,000 for it.

"That the Desborough collection should lose, and the nation fail to secure, so exquisite a thing as this Panshanger Raffael is a catastrophe that we should not cease to deplore, tho it is one among the many that of late years we have been compelled to suffer. The blows of this kind follow one another with such regularity and at such short intervals that they must in the long run harden those upon whom they descend. But this is one of the keenest. This Raffael would undoubtedly have been a most desirable addition to the National Gallery, which contains many Raffaels, but no Madonna of a beauty so suave or so characteristic of the Urbinate in his profoundly interesting time of transition. The Panshanger Raffael would have been—we repeat—a most delightful addition to the Umbrian group, and its acquisition would have given the national collection a lovelier Madonna by the Urbinate than at present it can boast."

The Morning Post, above referred to, speaks of the Duveen exhibition as representing "the very best of British portraiture, from Sir Joshua Reynolds to Sir Thomas Lawrence, who was the last link with the great period of our eighteenth-century art." And it lists Britain's losses in this exhibition as follows:

"In all there are seventeen pictures, five by Reynolds, five by Gainsborough, two by Romney, one by Hoppner, one by Raeburn, and three by Lawrence. By Sir Joshua are 'Lady Elizabeth Taylor,' from the Maurice Kahn collection, the 'Countess of Harrington,' and 'Mrs. Edwin Lascelles,' both formerly at Elvaston Castle, Derby; 'Mrs. Otway and Child,' from the Oppenheim and Bale collections; and 'Lady Sarah Bunbury,' lately the property of Sir Henry Bunbury.

"The Gainsboroughs are 'Lady Frances Duncombe,' 'Charles Frederick Abel,' the musician, which belonged to the Earl of Egremont, and was sold at Christie's some years ago; the magnificent portraits of Viscount and Lady Ligonier, for many years in the possession of the Pitt-Rivers family; and 'Lady Petre,' which hung at Thorndon Hall, Brentwood, Essex. The Romneys are the superb full-length of 'Lady Milnes,' formerly notable among the treasures of the Marquis of Crewe; and the charming group 'Caroline Viscountess Clifden and her Sister, Lady Elizabeth Spencer,' from the collection of Viscount Clifden. The 'Mrs. Jordan,' which is an excellent example of Hoppner's somewhat turgid art, was the property of this celebrated lady's great-grandson. The beautiful 'Mrs. Andrew Hay,' by Raeburn, belonged to Commander Thomas Edward Hall Maxwell, and cost £22,260 recently at Christie's rooms, and two of the winsome Lawrences, 'Lady Elizabeth Conyngham' and 'Lady Maria Conyngham,' came from the Marquis Conyngham's seat at Slane Castle, Ireland; the third, 'Mrs. Thomson and her Child' (afterward Lord Sydenham), is not recorded in the artist's latest biography.

"Most of these portraits are well known, either from having been publicly exhibited or from engravings, so that we need not now describe them in detail. We may mention, however, Gainsborough's sprightly portrait of 'Lady Petre' and his 'Lady Frances Dunscombe.' The former was shown at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1888 and lent by Mr. Charles Wertheimer to the Exhibition of British Old Masters held in Berlin in 1908, and it was fully described in the latest Life of Gainsborough, tho this fact is not mentioned in the admirable catalog of the exhibition. The 'Lady Petre' was painted shortly before the artist's death, and *The Morning Herald* of April 19, 1788, said: 'A very fine portrait of Lady Petre has been painted by Mr. Gainsborough—it is so beautiful and correct a likeness that it almost rivals her, while it seems to flatter.' In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1787, there is a somewhat confusing reference to Lady Petre, who was Juliana, daughter of Henry Howard of Glossop, and a young woman when she became Lord Petre's second wife. The story goes: 'The two sons of the present Lord Petre not long since married two sisters—of these sisters there still remains a younger sister, who Lord Petre himself is about to marry. To complete the perplexities of these intermarryings, these

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young ladies have a brother who is engaged to marry a daughter of Lord Petre. It will be no easy matter to ascertain the precise degree of relationship which the issue of these marriages will bear to each other.'

"The picture of 'Lady Frances Dunscombe' has an interesting history. It remained at Dalby Hall, Leicestershire, until some forty years ago, when it was bought for six guineas by five Jewish dealers of Seven Dials. They sold it to Mr. Graves, of Pall Mall, for £300, and an hour after he purchased the picture it passed to Lord Chesterfield for £1,050. This nobleman died, however, a few days later, and by arrangement with the family Mr. Graves was allowed to retain the portrait, which he transferred to Lord Rothschild for £1,575. Subsequently, in turn it became the property of the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Charles Wertheimer, and of Messrs. Duveen, who are supposed to have sold it to Mr. Henry C. Frick, the present owner, for close on £80,000. The picture is wrongly described by Messrs. Duveen. They say that the lady represented was 'Anne Dunscombe, daughter of Anthony Dunscombe, who was created Lord Feversham in 1747, married, in 1777, Jacob, second Earl of Radnor. She died in 1829.' This is incorrect. Frances, not Anne, was her name, and she was the daughter of Anthony Lord Feversham by his second wife. Born in 1757, she married John Bowater, of Old Dalby Hall, Leicestershire, where she died on July 29, 1827."

TO COLLECT OUR FOLK-SONGS

"A POOR THING, but mine own," is the principle on which we are recommended to interest ourselves in our ballad literature. Literary merit is scarcely to be found in the songs made and sung by our Western cowboys, but "whether on literary or historical grounds," thinks an editorial writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "we should be glad to take our ballad as it is," for it "already seems a lingering relic of pioneer days," and a time may come when its "bare verisimilitude" may invest it with an appeal to the imagination which we can now but faintly realize. While recommending a wider effort at research, attention is called to the work already done, particularly the volume of "Cowboy Songs" published in 1910 by John A. Lomax. This and various articles published in *Mid-West*, *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, *South Atlantic Quarterly*, and *Modern Philology*, deal with the subject in a rather technical way, but they evince "a genuine scholarly interest in folk-songs, whether found among trappers, negro folk, cowboys, or rivermen." In time, urges the writer, "our isolated and homogeneous communities should thoroughly be searched for songs which, defying ascription to a single author, render a picture of life, tastes, narrative themes, and metrical modes of those among whom they are current." Further:

"Homely and without poetic *élan*, many of them vulgar, the main interest of these ballads is not literary, but historical—the expression of some wild, backwoods life already half-obliterated. Professor Lomax had to follow the untamed, romantic West to its final stronghold, the southern valleys of New Mexico. His versions were 'jotted down on a table in the rear of saloons, scrawled on an envelop while squatting around a camp-fire, caught behind the scenes of a bronco-busting outfit.' The old Texas ranches are split into farms, the Montana steer become a Durham or Jersey. Some of the 'Cowboy Songs' are full of a pathetic sense of the plains' approaching subjection by fence and railroad. The long dirge of 'The Camp-fire Has Gone Out' sketches the veteran puncher musing wistfully on the days of 'the tin can by the fire, and the coyote on the hill'; equally sad-toned, 'The Last Longhorn' transfers the regret to an animal mind. In vivid contrast is the glad energy of earlier picturing of the puncher in sweeping, strenuous action; as 'The Railroad Corral,' with its burden of 'Come roust out your steers from the long chaparral':

> O we're up in the morning ere breaking of day,
> The chuck wagon's busy, the flapjacks in play;
> The herd is astir o'er hillside and vale,
> With the night-riders rounding them into the trail.
>
> The sun circles upward; the steers as they plod
> Are pounding to powder the hot prairie sod;
> And it seems as the dust makes you dizzy and sick
> That we'll never reach noon and the cool, shady creek.

"Or 'The Lone-Star Trail':

> I'm a rowdy cowboy, just off the stormy plains,
> My trade is girting saddles and pulling bridle-reins,
> O, I can tip the lasso, it is with graceful ease;
> I can rope a streak of lightning, and ride it where I please.

"The range of life in these ballads is evident in their titles, from 'California Joe,' 'The Dreary Black Hills,' 'A Mormon Song,' 'The Arizona Boys,' 'The State of Arkansaw,' and 'Sweet Betsy from Pike County,' to 'Utah Carroll' and 'Sam Bass of Indiana.' Barroom, stampede, and corral furnish their themes, and their poetic crudity is as representative as their picturesque forcefulness and their breeziness. In their moralizing delight in a criminal's repentance in cell or on the scaffold, and in the 'Jesse James' exploits, crops out the sympathy for the outlaw apparent in the old Robin Hood theme."

"MRS. OTWAY AND CHILD."
A famous Sir Joshua Reynolds from the Oppenheim and Bale Collections, now one of America's art treasures.

Their general poverty of literary merit, it is urged, is, in a way, the best proof that the ballads spring from the average popular heart:

"The mass are held to be the palpable result of group improvisation, whether about the *voyageur's* camp-fire, on the Missouri raft, at the negro camp-meeting, or with cattle on the drive. Many widely diffused and folk-adopted songs are of urban origin, as 'The Days of '49,' 'The Death of Garfield,' 'Young Charlotte,' and 'The Boston Burglar.' Others represent a variation of old British ballads, 'Lord Randal' having become 'Johnny Randal' in the Colorado mining-camps, and 'The Two Brothers,' by virtue of a new chorus, ''Way Out in Idaho.' By regularity of rime and meter, and by structure, such a song as 'Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie' is easily translated back into 'O, bury me not in the deep, deep sea.' Professor Lomax traced only a few authorships, and remarked that most of his collection had 'sprung up as quietly and mysteriously as does the grass on the plains.' Yet his 'By Menkatura's Flowery Marge' betrays in its very title its relationship to the sentimental, flowery day of American poetry, as does also 'The Dying Ranger,' by artificialities like 'lingering ray,' 'sunset silvery sky,' and 'dark convulsive shadow.' Those that are surely of communal origin compare ill with the English ballads; but, as Professor

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Wendell remarks, such a comparison is as unjust as comparison of American literature with European. No one will deny the direct, unsophisticated note of these songs, nor, mingled with the profane and vulgar, their traces of rude power.

"The value of medieval balladry as social documents is, broadly, in its imagination; that of our own in its realism. The first finds its *Stoff* in lord and lady, and in major incidents of the hunt, the clan feud, and the love-affairs of the nobly born; even in Sherwood forest it is frankly aristocratic in tone. The second is unambitious in heroes and setting and in its every-day scenes. As for its action, it shows little sense for story-telling; and the various 'ballads' are really not ballads at all, but songs, for they express feeling, and are deficient in pure narrative. The cowboys who composed

> It's all about a trip, a trip that I did undergo
> On that crooked trail to Holbrook, in Arizona, O.

felt no impulse to embroider the theme; they followed an actual, commonplace event."

TO COOL OUR LITERARY PRIDE

NOBODY seems to doubt that we are a great country. Mr. Louis How assumes that it is seemly for a great country to have a great literature. Some ardent patriots have recently been at pains to prove we have one already, urged on to this conclusion by a rather unmannerly article in a recent number of *The English Review*, which sought to prove we had nothing much that was worthy of the name of art. Mr. How, who writes in *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis), perceives that if we haven't a literature that strangers as well as ourselves pay a willing tribute to, it isn't because we haven't tried. "We have tried culture and patient imitation," he reflects. We have even tried "anarchy and impatient originality—the native wood-note wild sort of thing." He wonders if it might not be well to "try industry in silence." Parkman, who would be a source of pride to any nation, he cites as one who tried it and found it worked well. "More devotion and less advertisement might have good results." Mr. How's views are so unusual amid a general chorus of compatriots approving of America's superior claims that we give some of the grounds for them. He is spurred to his remarks by Mr. Thomas Stewart McNiccoll, who has tried to establish America's claim to a great literature by producing a dozen writers since Washington Irving's death "whose work has penetrated almost all civilized lands." If that is the ground on which choice is made, Mr. How sees no reason why the thirty years when Irving had the notice of the English world should be left out of account. While deprecating the fact that we are so weak in criticism that we set up the criterion of "foreign notice" for establishing our authors for us, he pushes the date much further back, making his case even stronger against our inflated claims:

"Political considerations play various parts in this sort of criticism, which I do not quite grasp. So it may be that Cotton Mather, born 1663, an American writer if ever one was, will be barred out. But Freneau, who lived until 1832, was an American by birth and ultimately by nation; he was an ardent patriot, was captured during the Revolution, and had at any rate enough notice in England for Thomas Campbell to steal a line from him. He published poems in 1786, and surely nobody could object to beginning our literary activity at least that far back. Indeed, when we remember that Franklin had the notice and adulation of the French world, and that Matthew Arnold (one of the critics we are most inclined to take on faith) calls him 'The very incarnation of sanity and good sense, a man the most considerable, it seems to me, whom America has yet produced,' we find that we shall have to set the date considerably farther back, say to a full century before Irving's death. This will include such political writers as Jefferson, who for one wrote very well.

"Of the lean century before that let us say nothing. The colonies were sparsely populated and were engaged in more necessary occupations than literature. To be sure war often inspires poetry and hardships don't prevent it; and there were books written in the colonies before Franklin, but most of them were poor stuff.

"Thus we see that it is not too unfair (except as the whole comparison is pitifully unkind) to compare our literary production since about 1760 with that of England. What American could have the heart to go on? The consolation is to feel that we have a right to consider British literature ours too, as being written in our native tongue, and because all art belongs to whomsoever can appreciate it. In the appreciation of art, if nowhere else, the international spirit is in place. Mr. Quiller-Couch was right in including Whittier, Poe, Bret Harte (*et al.*) in the 'Oxford Book of English Verse,' just as Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelley was right in including Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda and José Maria Heredia (also 'Americans') in the 'Oxford Book of Spanish Verse.'"

"MRS. ANDREW HAY,"

A Raeburn now owned by Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, brought recently at Christie's over $100,000.

Mr. McNiccoll's dozen writers are named by Mr. How and examined each in his turn. They have all doubtless "penetrated," but he mischievously points out that on that particular ground of critical approval none of them has penetrated so far as "Nick Carter."

Taking only the higher lights among the twelve, Mr. How seems to find some reason for modesty of claims:

"Poe, who heads the list, does not get any individual praise; but, on the other hand, in his case alone is proof offered of the ubiquity of his influence. 'It is doubtful, as several eminent critics have pointed out, if any other writer ever produced such great results in so many different lands.' As this is more a matter of statistics than of esthetics, one is curious as to who the eminent critics were. All the same, one doubts whether Poe ever produced such great results in so many different lands as either Aristotle or Byron.

"Whitman is hailed (once again) as 'The great poet of democracy,' which is doubtless what he intended to be, and in a sense is. The phrase is, however, misleading. It suggests that he is a popular poet with the general public; whereas, few except distinctly bookish people seem to have any opinion about Whitman one way or another.

"Emerson one is always proud to have represent us, even as 'transcendentalist.' It would be interesting to have somebody study out how far he was a forerunner of Maeterlinck's, as well as of Nietzsche's.

"To call Longfellow 'Household Poet of the English Tongue,

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unrivaled translator of Dante, and only successful user of hexameter verse in English (*sic*) literature,' seems inexact. At any rate, he is not the only Household Poet. . . . . .

"Nathaniel Hawthorne was scarcely the greatest of psychological novelists in a world that held Balzac and Dostoiewski. If Mr. McNiccoll means in English only, America can offer a far greater in Mr. James. However, Mr. McNiccoll, with better taste than many critics, sticks to dead authors, with one exception. . . . . .

"There can be no doubt about Motley's right to a place in this list. When Froude and Humboldt both called him 'The great historian of the new world who has scarcely a rival in the old one,' the almost incredible coincidence suggests a supernatural approval. Perhaps Froude (who was probably not too 'English' to know German) merely quoted Humboldt's tribute.

"Prescott would seem to have the weakest position in the list, for Mr. McNiccoll says he was inferior to Motley. Still, he says 'second *only* to Motley' (the italics are mine) 'in saying the last word on his subjects.' Surely he may always be valued for the charm with which he tells his story. . . . Not through his own fault is he an illustration of Mr. Birrell's dictum that 'if they have good styles they are so apt to lie.' In Fiske's 'Discovery of America' there is a good popular account of how Mr. Lewis Morgan's researches and indeed ethnology in general have made Prescott's almost 'last word on his subjects,' quite the last from Prescott's point of view.

"The bracketing of William James and Ambrose Bierce for eleventh place is interesting. James was a delightful writer of very good English. Bierce I shall not discuss, because I do not know whether he is dead.

"Mark Twain ends the list. If we had wished to begin with our best-known author, he should probably have headed it. Besides that in Missouri there is a double chauvinism at work to prejudice the critic, it is rather soon to attempt to place him definitely."

"LADY MILNE."

This Romney, now owned by Mr. H. C. Frick, has been one of the gems of London and Paris exhibitions since 1867.

Mr. How's final crack of the whip is intended as a provocative, but will doubtless be no more welcomed by the ultrapatriotic than was Mr. Crowley's article in *The English Review:*

"Now, when we consider that this list represents more or less our fine flower for the last sixty years or so, and that for each cherished representative of each department of literature we could at once bring several to match him, or outmatch him, from England during the same period; when we consider that to-day, for one novelist, one poet, one humorist, one historian, one essayist, one literary scholar in this branch or that, Great Britain produces six of equal merit, and that we all read six of theirs to one of their own, what shall we honestly conclude? That we have some good writers no serious person has ever denied; and what more has Mr. McNiccoll proved?

"It is of small importance whether I am right. It is of considerable that these views are correct. I should like to convince everybody who may read this article. For it is salutary to look at the truth. I urge anybody whom such an argument will affect to try to discover how many people really hold these views by asking any serious reading man this question: Restricted to ten books of the last fifty years, all either American or English, what ten would you choose?"

THE KING OF ALL ENCYCLOPEDIAS

OWNERS of the twenty-eight-volumed "Britannica" think they have a library in itself, but they merely share with thousands of others a common possession. The Chinese Encyclopedia numbered 11,100 volumes, and was a unique work in the possession of the Emperor. One reads in the New York *Times* that two volumes of this work were recently "picked up for a song" in a London book-shop, and the explanation is to be found in the records of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, when this huge work was nearly wiped out of existence by a fire set by the rebels to the Han-Lin College, where it was housed. Since that time stray volumes of the work have turned up here and there as part of the "loot" of all sorts and conditions of men who happened to be on the spot. One of these was a figure in the British consular service who recalls these facts about the history of the work which we quote from *The Times:*

"It was in the year 1403 that Yung Lo, third Emperor of the Ming Dynasty, one of the most energetic rulers that ever held sway in China, decided that he must have a compilation of all known writings. So he commissioned Hsieh Chin, the most eminent scholar of his time, to prepare a great encyclopedia embodying this immense hoard of material. Hsieh Chin set to work, assisted by a staff of 146 other learned men, and finished his task in one year and four months. It was called the Wen Hsien Ta Ch-'eng, or Complete Record of Literature. Huge as it was, however, it did not anywhere near come up to the Emperor's wishes; his aim was to create something far surpassing what he considered the modest dimensions of Hsieh Chin's production.

"So a new Imperial Commission was formed, on which Hsieh Chin was one of three commissioners, for the compilation of a new and far more formidable work. In addition to the three commissioners, five directors, twenty subdirectors, and 2,141 assistants were employed—a total of 2,169 persons—for the Emperor's idea was to collect together all that had ever been written in the four departments of Confucian canon, history, philosophy, and general literature, including astronomy, geography, cosmogony, Buddhism, Taoism, handicrafts, and arts.

"After something like four years of unceasing labor the army of scholars submitted the result of their toil to the Emperor and won his august approval. He had reason to feel pleased, for, as a result of his insistence, there stood before him an array of 11,100 volumes, comprising 22,877 sections, and an index occupying sixty sections more. Each of these volumes was half an inch thick, and the whole of them, if laid on top of each other, would be 450 feet high—higher than the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, and than the *Times* Building, as has been said. . . .

"Each section of the Encyclopedia Maxima has twenty leaves, which makes a total for the entire work of 917,480 pages as against 22,000 in the edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which was the latest at the time of the destruction of the Chinese work. Each page has 16 columns of characters, averaging 25 characters to a column, or a total of 366,992,000 characters."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

ARE THE RICH REALLY CHARITABLE?

DESPITE the imposing hospitals, settlement-houses, and missions that dot our cities, the rich, we are told, are not really charitable. "Poor people make sacrifices; rich ones do not." The statement is not made by a clergyman, a reformer, a socialist, or any of the professional enemies of the rich and prosperous. At least it purports to be made by one of the rich themselves, who masquerades in *The Saturday Evening Post* as "The Goldfish," and turns his psychological being inside out for free inspection. His genuineness or his clever insight, if he is merely a romancer, is evidenced by the multitude of details with which he recites his habits and makes his frank, almost cynical admissions that his life is conducted on the principle of expecting and receiving value for everything given. As for charity, he declares there is very little of the real thing among successful people, because "a man who wasted his time helping others would never get on himself." If any reader feels disposed to interject here the remark that "the world is full of charitable institutions supported entirely by the prosperous and successful," Mr. "Goldfish" is ready with the admission that such is the case, and reminds you that "they are small proof in themselves of the amount of real self-sacrifice and genuine charity existing among us." He points his moral with a story:

"I read the other day the true story of a little East Side tailor who could not earn enough to support himself and his wife. He became half-crazed from lack of food, and together they resolved to commit suicide. Somehow he secured a small .22-caliber rook-rifle and a couple of cartridges. The wife knelt down on the bed in her nightgown, with her face to the wall, and repeated a prayer while he shot her in the back. When he saw her sink to the floor, dead, he became so unnerved that, instead of turning the rifle on himself, he ran out into the street, with chattering teeth, calling for help.

"This tragedy was absolutely the result of economic conditions, for the man was a hard-working and intelligent fellow, who could not find employment, and who went off his head from lack of nourishment.

"Now 'I put it to you,' as they say in the English law courts, how much of a personal sacrifice would you have made to prevent this tragedy? What would that little East Side Jewess's life have been worth to you? She is dead. Well, how much would you have done to preserve her life?

"By this last consideration I prevent you from dodging the answer by saying she was probably better off dead, anyhow. You see, you might have said that, brutal as it might sound, rather than admit that you would not have parted with five hundred dollars to save that woman's life. Five hundred dollars? Let me tell you that you would not voluntarily have given up smoking cigars for one year to avoid that tragedy! Of course you would if challenged to do so. If the fact that the killing could be avoided in some such way, or at a certain price, and the discrepancy between the cost and the value of the life were squarely brought to your particular attention, you might, and probably would, do something. How much, is problematical.

"Let us do you the credit of saying that you would give five hundred dollars—and take it out of some other charity. But what if you were given another chance to save a life for five hundred dollars? All right; you will save that, too. Now a third! You hesitate. That will be spending fifteen hundred dollars—a good deal. Still you decide to do it. Yet how embarrassing! You find an opportunity to save a fourth, a fifth—a hundred lives at the same price! What are you going to do?

"We all of us have such a chance in one way or another. The answer is that, in spite of the admonition of Christ to sell our all and give to the poor, and the rest of his teachings as contained in the Sermon on the Mount, you probably, in order to save the lives of persons unknown to you, would not sacrifice a single, substantial material comfort for one year; and that your impulse to save the lives of persons actually brought to your knowledge would diminish and fade away in direct proportion to the necessity involved of changing your present luxurious mode of life.

"Do you know any rich woman who would sacrifice her automobile in order to send convalescents to the country? She may be a very charitable person and in the habit of sending such people to places where they are likely to recover health; but, no matter how many she actually sends, there would always be eight or ten more who could share in that blest privilege if she gave up her motor and used the money for that purpose. Yet she does not do so, and you do not do so; and, to be frankly honest, you would think her a fool if she did."

Mr. "Goldfish" finds it interesting to imagine the mental process of some friend who, unaware of his knowledge of his thoughts, was confronted with the opportunity of saving a life or accomplishing a vast good at a great sacrifice of his worldly possessions:

"Suppose, for instance, he could save his own child by spending fifty thousand dollars in doctors, hospitals, and nurses. Of course he would do so without a moment's hesitation, even if that were his entire fortune. But suppose the child were a nephew. We see him waver a little. A cousin—there is a distinct pause. Shall he pauperize himself just for a cousin? How about a mere social acquaintance? Not much! He might, in a moment of excitement, jump overboard to save somebody from drowning; but it would have to be a dear friend or close relative to induce him to go to the bank and draw out all the money he had in the world to save that same life.

"The cities are full of lives that can be saved simply by spending a little money; but we close our eyes and, with our pocketbooks clasped tightly in our hands, pass by on the other side. Why? Not because we do not wish to deprive ourselves of the necessaries of life or even of its solid comforts, but because we are not willing to surrender our amusements. We want to play and not to work. That is what we are doing, what we intend to keep on doing, and what we plan to have our children do.

"Brotherly love? How can there be such a thing when there is a single sick baby dying for lack of nutrition—a single convalescent suffocating for want of country air—a single family without fire or blankets? Suggest to your wife that she give up a dinner-gown and use the money to send a tubercular office-boy to the Adirondacks—and listen to her excuses! Is there not some charitable organization that does such things? Has not his family the money? How do you know he really has consumption? Is he a good boy? And finally: 'Well, one can't send every sick boy to the country; if one did, there would be no money left to bring up one's own children.' She hesitates—and the boy dies, perhaps!

"Our altruism, such as it is, has nothing abstract about it. The successful man does not bother himself about things he can not see. Do not talk about foreign missions to him. Try his less successful brother—the man who is not successful because you can talk over with him foreign missions or even more idealistic matters; who is a failure because he will make sacrifices for a principle.

"It is all a part of our materialism. Real sympathy costs too much money; so we try not to see the miserable creatures who might be restored to health for a couple of hundred dollars. A couple of hundred dollars? Why, you could take your wife to the theater forty times—once a week during the entire season—for that sum!"

Philanthropy, it seems, is in need of changing its name to something less expressive of brotherly love:

"Philanthropy is often the occupation of otherwise ineffective people, or persons who have nothing else to do, or of retired capitalists who like the notoriety and laudation they can get in no other way. But, even with philanthropy to amuse him, an idle multimillionaire in these United States has a pretty hard time of it. He is generally too old to enjoy society and is not qualified to make himself a particularly agreeable companion, even if his manners would pass muster at Newport. Politics is too strenuous. Desirable diplomatic posts are few and the

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choicer ones still require some dignity or educational qualification in the holders. There is almost nothing left but to haunt the picture sales or buy a city block and order the construction of a French château in the middle of it."

CHURCH GAINS IN 1913

THE NOTE OF DEPRESSION that sounded last year after the publication of Dr. Carroll's annual statistics for the churches is changed to quite the opposite in the treatment of his tables for 1913. The gains revealed are "most encouraging," observes *Zion's Herald* (Boston), while *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) thinks they "eloquently and convincingly silence the contention that the Church is declining." The Lutheran bodies show the most surprizing advance in the increase of 1,455 churches. The Methodists report 496, the Baptists 388, and the Catholics 375. A falling off of 742 is credited to the Disciples of Christ, but Dr. Carroll thinks this may in part be explained by incomplete returns. From the statistical standpoint, six new churches for every working day in the year must be regarded as an encouraging sign of progress, especially in a time when consolidation and church unity are preached as a remedy for the conditions of some sections. The summary of gains is given in Dr. Carroll's *Bulletin*, sent out from Washington, and reported in many religious weeklies:

"The net increase of communicants is widely distributed. The Methodist bodies get nearly 220,000 of it, the Methodist Episcopal Church having the largest gain for many years; the Roman Catholic Church comes next with 212,500, then the Baptists with 64,608, the Presbyterians fourth with 45,649, the Lutherans fifth with 36,120, and the Disciples of Christ sixth with 21,824.

"The net gain is, on the average, one and eight-tenths per cent., which is a fair increase. If only those denominations which report increase be included in the reckoning, the only fair method, the percentage would be considerably larger—approaching two per cent. As a matter of fact, 618,000 is reported as the net increase of bodies aggregating about 33,000,000.

In the interpretation of these figures Dr. Carroll's words of explanation must be taken into consideration. Especially is this true of the Catholic Church, whose statistics, owing to a method of computation differing from his, gives a considerably larger net result. The annual Catholic Directory is not yet published, and thus statistical returns can not be published for several weeks. Dr. Carroll explains:

"The territory covered is that of the United States only. Many denominations have ministers, churches, and communicants in foreign countries. These are not included in these tables.

"Denominational official reports are used where there are such. Where there are no published reports the best denominational sources are sought for information, and where exact returns are not to be had approximate figures are furnished. In the few cases in which information is refused or can not be obtained, the census figures for 1906 are inserted.

"Estimates are given in a very few cases for the increase of the year, where denominational returns are not available until two or three months after the beginning of the year.

"Most of the numerous Mennonite branches do not attempt to gather any statistics. Therefore the census returns of 1906 were used, except for the Mennonite Brethren in Christ. Now, the results of a thorough canvass of all branches made in 1911, by a cooperative effort of representatives of seven branches, are available, and the figures are all for 1911, except the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, which are for 1913.

"A word of explanation concerning the figures for the Roman Catholic Church in the column of communicants should be given. The 'Official Catholic Directory' gives only 'population,' which includes with communicants the unconfirmed baptized; that is, children who have not been admitted to their first communion. The rule adopted in the census in 1890, and followed in 1906, deducts 15 per cent. from Catholic population and sets down the remaining 85 per cent. as communicants. It should also be said that the figures for 'population' are, for a large number of the dioceses and archdioceses, estimates given in round numbers, as, for example, Baltimore, 260,000; Boston, 900,000; Cincinnati, 200,000; but every year sees an increase in the dioceses giving more exact returns, as Santa Fé, 140,573; New York, 1,219,920; Albany, 201,246. The editor of the Catholic Directory believes that the total 'population' is understated by nearly two millions.

"The figures for Jewish members are misleading. The denomination furnishes no statistics. Nothing later than the census of 1906 is to be had. Even so, it is obvious that there must be more than 143,000 (the census figures are less than these) adults connected with Jewish congregations. But, technically, only the heads of families are counted as members. The 'Jewish Communal Directory for Greater New York for 1912' gives a list of 274 congregations in the greater city. Of these only 109 gave figures for members. Temple Emanuel has a membership of 150, with seating capacity of 2,300; Temple Israel of Harlem reports 550 members and 1,468 seating capacity. The Jewish population of Greater New York, carefully estimated by several methods, is set down by Dr. Joseph Jacobs at about 900,000. The Jewish population of the country is estimated by other authorities at about 2,000,000. The adults who are practically members of congregations should therefore be four or five times greater than 143,000.

"No response has been received to repeated requests for information for 1913 from the Christian Science Church or Christian Catholic Church (Dowie). The figures of the former for ministers and churches are for 1912; for members are for 1907.

"The statistics of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints are those of 1912, as furnished from the office of the Presiding Bishopric in Salt Lake City."

The table giving the denominations in detail is reproduced here in full:

Denominations	Summary for 1913			Net Gains for 1913		
	Ministers	Churches	Communicants	Ministers	Churches	Communicants
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,179	2,547	98,822	7	25	3,014
Baptists (15 bodies)	42,808	57,364	5,924,662	858	388	64,608
Brethren (Dunkard, 4 bodies)	3,446	1,291	119,460	*d*38	52	*d*184
Brethren (Plymouth, 4 bodies)	.....	403	10,566	.....	....	.....
Brethren (River, 3 bodies)	224	105	4,903	.....	....	.....
Buddhist (2 bodies)	15	74	3,165	.....	....	.....
Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies)	33	24	4,927	.....	....	.....
Catholic (Eastern Orthodox, 7 bodies)	291	331	438,500	28	57	4,500
Catholics (Western, 2 bodies)	18,377	14,717	13,099,534	404	381	213,027
Christadelphians	.....	70	1,412	.....	....	.....
Christians	1,129	1,182	102,902	.....	....	.....
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5,865	.....	....	.....
Christian Scientists	2,460	1,230	85,096	.....	....	.....
Christian Union	308	272	14,807	13	35	902
Churches of God (Winebrennarian)	509	595	41,475	.....	....	.....
Churches of the Living God (Colored, 3 bodies)	101	68	4,286	....	....	.....
Churches of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies)	137	157	9,601	9	14	47
Communistic Societies (2 bodies)	.....	22	2,272	....	....	.....
Congregationalists	6,150	6,100	748,340	25	36	5,314
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)	7,692	11,725	1,519,369	*d*362	*d*742	21,824
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,539	2,600	187,045	16	*d*27	2,179
Faith Associations (9 bodies)	241	146	9,572	....	....	.....
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,855	....	....	.....
Friends (4 bodies)	1,476	1,167	124,216	....	....	.....
Friends of the Temple	3	3	376	....	....	.....
German Evangelical Protestant	59	66	34,704	....	....	.....
German Evangelical Synod	1,051	1,345	261,488	13	19	2,577
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769	143,000	....	....	.....
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	3,560	1,520	356,000	200	100	3,500
Lutherans (21 bodies)	9,194	16,010	2,388,722	165	1,455	36,120
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies)	629	857	72,900	18	9	2,400
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,413	736	57,337	....	....	.....
Methodists (16 bodies)	41,529	61,523	7,125,069	454	496	219,974
Moravian (2 bodies)	146	143	20,463	*d*3	....	493
Non-sectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,396	....	....	.....
Pentecostal (2 bodies)	725	648	23,937	2	42	680
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	13,740	16,286	2,027,598	164	*d*490	45,649
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,527	7,899	997,407	11	95	16,556
Reformed (4 bodies)	2,168	2,763	463,686	55	110	4,580
Reformed Catholic	7	6	3,250	....	....	.....
Salvationists (2 bodies)	2,790	889	27,474	*d*204	17	129
Schwenkfelders	6	6	1,000	....	*d*2	59
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262	....	....	.....
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6	2,450	....	....	.....
Spiritualists	.....	2,000	200,000	....	....	.....
Theosophical Society	.....	145	4,189	....	11	821
Unitarians	531	477	70,542	4	1	.....
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,264	4,166	328,099	2	*d*50	7,139
Universalists	702	709	51,716	....	....	.....
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673	....	....	.....
Grand Total for 1913	175,637	223,294	37,280,370	1,841	2,032	655,908
Grand Total for 1912	173,796	221,262	36,624,462	1,901	1,102	528,777

d Decrease.

Dr. Carroll points out the fact that the proportion of growth is more noticeable in the smaller centers of population. In the smaller communities, points out the *Courier-News* (Plainfield), "the church is the rallying point for social affairs, and these constitute the majority of news in the weekly papers. The churches in rural or semirural communities therefore get the benefit of publicity."

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"HEALTH MARRIAGES" MORE FREQUENT

DEAN SUMNER, of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul of Chicago, seems to have fought and won his battle for eugenic marriages. It was a little over a year ago that he closed the marriage doors of his church to all who did not present themselves with a health certificate, covering both mental and moral conditions. Slowly other clergymen rallied to his banner. Bishop Anderson, of Chicago, we are told by *The Christian Work* (New York), approved the plan and issued an edict similar to Dean Sumner's. Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, and Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburg, favored the move, tho the former thought the effort somewhat premature and the latter believed the State should undertake the matter. Dean Sumner's rules are rather comprehensive, yet after the first subscribers presented themselves on April 11 the candidates for health marriages have been increasingly frequent. Here they are:

"1. Both must have been baptized.
"2. Neither may have a divorced husband or wife living.
"3. Some one known to the officiating clergy must vouch for the identity of each.
"4. They must bring at least two persons who know them to act as witnesses of the ceremony.
"5. Each must present a certificate properly signed by a reputable physician to the effect that he or she has neither an incurable nor communicable disease and is mentally normal.
"6. Arrangements must be made at least three days before the day appointed for the ceremony, in order that the banns may be published at three public services at the church."

The argument that fewer marriages would occur within the church that adopted such rules is proved erroneous, says this editorial writer, by the fact that twice as many marriages have been performed by Dean Sumner since the rules went into force as before. We read further:

"It is true that in some churches, as a result of inability to obtain a health certificate, some trouble has arisen. But the movement goes on spreading and gathering force. The campaign of education is one that the Mount Morris Baptist Church has adopted as the best means of sowing the good seed. Churches all over the country are discussing and voting on the question, and there is great encouragement in the interest being taken.
"The first church in New York City to adopt Dean Sumner's example was the Fort Washington Reformed Church, at Fort Washington and Eighty-first Street, of which Dr. Abraham J. Muste is the pastor. 'I am glad,' said the pastor, 'that this church has the honor of starting a movement in this city that is sure to be wide-spread. It is in keeping with the spirit of the times—it will be only a matter of a short time when the State legislature will pass a bill covering the subject. Young people about to be married have a right to be protected by such a law.' But the greater right is that of the children to be born of such marriages."

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch points out in *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago) that the "sanitary" marriage has been observed in Jewry since time immemorial. He says:

"Jewish mothers see to it that their daughters can enter the married state with full confidence. The family physician has been consulted before marriage in many cases. With delicacy proper to the subject, but also without prudery, parents and preachers in our circles have cooperated toward bringing about results which Dean Sumner is trying to attain in his field of influence."

The Catholic Church has found it incompatible with her views of the sacrament of marriage to adopt the plan. Cardinal Gibbons is quoted thus in a statement of reasons:

"Of course, everybody knows that the Catholic Church has very pronounced views on the subject of matrimony. We regard the matrimonial union as the most sacred and binding, and to be entered into but once by each individual. Socially this view of marriage is immensely important, because with divorce the family is broken up. And the family is the source of society. Therefore we regard with great alarm the frequency of divorce. The proposal to select persons for matrimony according to their physical fitness would demand a law so drastic that I can not see how it could be considered practical. So arbitrary a law would interfere with personal liberty. These matters arrange themselves, anyhow. Physically weak people are not so attractive as those who are strong. At all events, this matter of selection for marriage had better be left to the individuals. It is a relation too personal and intimate to be interfered with. And, after all, Almighty God directs in these affairs. Generally no children result from marriages between weak persons, and so it adjusts itself. Marriage is a divinely ordained institution. I can not see how it can be ordered according to drastic law."

LIQUOR-DEALERS' ADVICE TO THE CHURCH

IT WAS a "maxim of kingcraft that the king can do no wrong," and many people, remarks *Mida's Criterion* (Chicago, February 1), take the same attitude regarding the Church. "If a church mob proceeds to violence, it is only a case of 'righteous indignation,' and 'excessive zeal' for a good cause." This important liquor-trade journal is moved to such reflections by the quotation in our issue of January 10 of the Kansas City *Star's* story of the activities of Mr. E. F. Jones, manager of the Antisaloon League in Missouri. At one preelection meeting of "drys," the announcement that their foes might "colonize" the town to win the election provoked one old man, "a devout Christian," according to *The Star*, to declare: "I've got an old squirrel-rifle out home, and if they do that I'll just load her up and consecrate her to the service of the Lord, and on election day I'll guarantee to mow down at least a dozen of those colonized whisky votes with consecrated lead." Such words seem regrettable to the *Criterion* editor, who declares severely that "this 'devout old Christian,' who was so ready to get out his rifle to serve God and fill sinners with 'consecrated' lead is a type of the old border ruffians who struggled for the mastery of 'Bleeding Kansas' in the days preceding the Civil War." But he is even more deeply moved by some remarks by Mr. Jones to the effect that the Antisaloon League is both "the greatest political power ever known in this country," and "a league of the churches of this country, the nearest to a federation of all the churches we have ever had." And it registers this protest and warning to the churches:

"Things will have come to a pretty pass when the federated churches can make good their boast of controlling the politics of this country. History bears witness in its every page that nothing but evil can flow from such a union, and that Liberty takes flight from every land where such a condition prevails.
"It does not require a prophet or the son of a prophet to predict that the entrance of the churches as a federated body into the political arena will entail more evil for the Church itself than it will for the public at large.
"When the Church abandons its proper sphere of laying down right principles, leaving its adherents in freedom to put these into action in the conduct of life, it assumes a stand for which it is both unfitted and unqualified to maintain. Ecclesiastical tyranny takes the place of appeal to conscience, and the Church is dragged down to the mire of practical politics. The American people are the last to submit to ecclesiastic domination, and the churches that are led in this political crusade will be the greatest sufferers.
"The common sense of the public will indignantly reject churchly rule over their political freedom of action, and the churches will be left more and more to the hysteria of the feminist movement, which is bound to break down because of its divergence from human nature, which will in the end assert itself as an irrepressible force.
"The present alliance of the churches led by feminist hysteria is bound to react and alienate its best members as sure as night follows day, or any other natural law of the universe."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

GOLDWIN SMITH: HIS LIFE IN TORONTO AND HIS OPINIONS*

MR. HAULTAIN, for eighteen years in Toronto, was Goldwin Smith's secretary. Since the death of Goldwin Smith he has published, as his literary executor, a volume of his correspondence, and now issues the present work devoted to his "life and opinions." As a biographical work, it is quite unconventional. An introductory chapter of twenty-one pages is the only part which in the formal sense could be called biography, and this relates merely to his youth and school-days in England. The bulk of the work is devoted to "conversations and comments," presented in a manner remotely—very remotely—suggestive of Boswell's. A final division of nearly forty pages contains "United States Notes," the same being a diary kept in this country by Goldwin Smith at the time of his brief first visit in 1864.

Goldwin Smith's opinions on a great variety of subjects have become familiar to the public through his writings. Mr. Haultain now and then adds something new, but the additions are not considerable. The record, as he gives it, however, has a certain informality and freshness derived from the circumstances in which the opinions were exprest. Altogether the book is one to be read with interest and enjoyment. Here are samples of the opinions: After "vain attempts to read modern novels," he put them down as "sawdust" or "pigwash"; but he "never tires of Scott." George Eliot he thought "a mere second-rate Jane Austen, padded with pseudophilosophical language." McKinley "talked inflated nonsense"; William Watson, was a "Tennysonunclus," while Edwin Arnold had "a facility for writing luscious verse, nothing more." Queen Victoria was "a most ordinary woman"; she "had no intellect"; she "disliked the society of intellectual men"; she "was a good woman and an excellent mother"; and she was "very wayward." Her son, King Edward, whose tutor Goldwin Smith was at Oxford, possest "a particularly charming manner," but Goldwin Smith thinks he must have "bored him to death at Oxford with history." In vain he tried to interest him in Walter Scott, "thinking he might learn some history in that way." His misfortune was that, at "a critical time, he lost his three best counselors and then he went a bit astray." Grover Cleveland "was the one single man in the nation who was sane and capable."

Mr. Haultain remarks again and again on the extraordinary qualities of Goldwin Smith's mind. He describes it in one place as "like a bird's eye: it can detect a minute insect on a twig and it can survey an immeasurable landscape." At eighty years of age, nothing could affright or deter him; he "puts men, his juniors by half a century, to shame." "A more unself-seeking man" he never met "nor a more determined, nor a more undaunted." The two "great acts of self-abnegation" that shaped his whole life were his resignation of his Oxford professorship because of his father's shattered health, and his "resignation of his opportunities of academical or political distinction" in England on account of "his wife's social and domestic ties" in Toronto. Mr. Haultain is confident that Goldwin Smith "sometimes looked back longingly toward England." Of his methods of work in Toronto—and he worked as might a hard-prest professional man in a great city—Mr. Haultain gives many illuminating glimpses. Here is one as to the laborious method by which he was able to write with so much force and charm:

"Goldwin Smith wrote everything out in his own hand himself first. It was written slowly, carefully, with many pauses, many erasures, many emendations, and in a tiny, highly abbreviated and quite illegible chirography. The pages were torn from the pad anyhow, and very rarely was his pagination correct: the number of times he lost his place was incomputable by him or any one else. The time we wasted in putting in regular order scattered sheets of paper was deplorable.

"When he was tired of original composition, or had come to a break, or had exhausted the particular point of which he was treating, the writer would gather up his sheets and betake himself to his arm-chair. Then would commence the real labor of putting on paper exactly what he wanted to say. He dictated to me. But what he dictated consisted of an infinite number of emendations of the autographically written manuscript in his own hand—carefully tho that itself was composed.

"This emended manuscript is merely the first rough draft of the book, pamphlet, leading article, or whatever it may be. All the pages of this manuscript being put carefully in order, its author sits up straight at his desk again and takes it in hand. Now it receives the most severe, the most scrupulous, the most meticulous revision. Every word, every syllable, is reconsidered, and innumerable are the excisions, additions, emendations—for which I have allowed plenty of room between both words and lines. As each page is finished it is handed over to me—blindly, for the author's eyes are fixt on the text, and I have to reach out and get hold of each page as he absent-mindedly removes it from his desk and hands it me-wards—I sit at a table close to him at his left. My duty is to make legible enough for a typist every, the minutest, mark made in the author's minute and all-but-illegible script. This done, this doubly emended manuscript is sent off to be typewritten. And very impatient, indeed, is the author till it comes back; and most precise are his orders as to how it is to be typewritten.

"Well, the typewritten copy comes back—and how often have I had to urge our stenographer to bestir herself! When it comes back the author takes one copy, I another, and we both sit up straight, ready for a real, hard, definite, and thorough revision. The author reads aloud. I follow. More emendation, excision, addition, alteration, correction. Every comma is weighed in the balance. . . . . .

"Style! Yes, this is how style is begotten.

"However, at last the thing gets sent off, registered, and accompanied by a letter, and a request for proofs in galley form. How he insisted on galley form! I have actually known Goldwin Smith to order a second and complete set of stereotyped proofs to be sent him, from Preface to Finis, ere he would permit the book to go to press! Furthermore, I have known him, after a book had been issued from the press, and was selling readily, to write to his publishers and say that he would like to recast the whole of it. One of his books he did recast, and the recasting cost him a pretty penny.

"All this his literary work, of course, was highly interesting, and we both threw ourselves into it with zest. His own ardor in his own composition communicated itself to me; and for hour upon hour daily we thus worked together, week upon week, month upon month, year upon year, for nigh upon eighteen years.

"In his lifetime Goldwin Smith produced a mass of literary work incomputable by man. That he was able to produce so much was due, not to long hours of labor, but to the extremely methodical manner in which he worked. He breakfasted at nine. But long before breakfast he had read all the newspapers, marked them, and probably jotted down notes on scraps of paper, preparatory to what he intended to write. Indeed, it is extremely probable that he had now and then risen during the night, lighted a candle, and jotted down notes. He jotted down notes at all hours of day and night. He had paper and pen and ink in the drawing-room; he had paper and pen and ink in his bedroom; he had paper and pencils by his bedside; he carried a pocket-book with paper and pencil. He had pencils everywhere. "Oh, dear," said his wife to me over and over again, "where do the pencils go to? I buy so many."

Of the house in which he lived—The Grange—which since his death has by gift been devoted to municipal uses, Mr. Haultain gives an interesting description, including a charming paragraph on the house cats, of whom several generations had come and gone in his time beneath that spacious roof:

"He was a lonely man, was Goldwin Smith: lonely in his domestic circle, lonely in his social relations, lonely in his political convictions, lonely in his ideals. As he sat there in his armchair after dinner, you felt—actually felt—an insulating atmosphere between him and you. He tried to think and act alone.

"I have often envied him his lot. A quiet house in a spacious lot with trees and lawns, shrubs and flowers; and, behind, a most desirable kitchen-garden; a butler and footman; two gardeners and a coachman; a secretary at his elbow; a sequestered library—nay two, an inner and an outer, both walled from floor to ceiling with books—books, and more books; books which overflowed into cupboards and corners and hallways and improvised shelves. Surely an ideal spot for a thinker, a thinker sitting in a comfortable armchair before a fire; behind him and about some ten or fifteen thousand volumes covering half a dozen walls; and to his left, as he looked up from the fire and gazed out of the great French windows, through which streamed, uncurtained, the beams of the summer sun, the nodding leaves of the creeper and

*Haultain, Arnold. **Goldwin Smith: His Life and Opinions.** To which are added "United States Notes," being Goldwin Smith's Journal during his first visit to America in 1864. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. 304. New York: Duffield & Co.

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the swaying boughs of the great elms that adorned his lawn. Here, for the last thirty-five years of his life, he wrote in peace and quiet; seeing no one till his day's work was over, save only those persons whom he summoned to aid him with his work; cut off from the world, cut off even from the rest of the household, for the library was an addition to The Grange rather than a part of the edifice proper.

"The annual sum he subscribed to the charities of Toronto was large, very large. And I have actually heard his voice break with emotion as he recounted some more than extraordinarily horrible incident of poverty or accident or warfare. He is an active member of the Humane Society; will not allow his horses' tails to be cut, nor permit a bearing-rein; keeps a tap running in his front lawn for thirsty birds; goes to his stables daily and regales his horses on sugar and carrots and turnips, and prides himself on the familiarity with which the cats of the household establishment treat him.

"These cats ought to have a proper describer. How many generations of them I have seen I do not know. They are all mouse-colored. They sneak into the library, smell about the books, cupboards, and steam-pipes, and generally end by jumping up on either the Professor's lap or mine, purring abominably and disturbing audibly, rubbing their noses against our moving pens, walking over the newly inked paper, sticking up their tails into our nostrils, and generally making nuisances of themselves. They sit on the Professor's armchair; they try to sit on his arms; they try to sit in his lap; they push themselves between his face and his book; they keep up a most noisy pur. They are a nuisance—tho I welcome (and I fear encourage) them; they are so . . . I was going to say, human; well, they like warmth, and stroking, and scratching, and petting, and companionship, and corporeal nearness to vital folk. Often have I written with a cat surreptitiously sitting on my paper watching the point of my pen, with which, too, often enough, I have had to warn it to keep its distance. I have seen the dear old Professor take a hard-bottomed chair rather than disturb a cat which had usurped his soft, comfortable, armed one. . . . . .

"The Grange was a delightful habitation. To enter its portal was to enter a household of quiet, culture, and refinement. Pictures, statuary, Old English furniture, greeted your eye on every hand. To the gentle little lady of the house, his wife, the grim Professor was always impeccably kind, considerate, and affectionate. Did she enter the library in the morning, when work was a-going, that work was stopt, and a chair was drawn up before the fire.

"By the servants the Chief was adored. The butler—a most lovable and intelligent old Englishman—had been in the house for more than half a century. Chin (this was his name) was as great a man in his way as was his master in another. It may seem an incredible assertion, nevertheless I assert it—disbelieve it who may: During the whole eighteen years that I sat at Goldwin Smith's elbow never once did a shade of irritation or of exasperation cross his brow. That is simple fact. On certain topics we differed as the poles. And he knew it. But, as I say, never did he show against me personally anger or irritation. When I think of how very young and ignorant I was as compared with him, I love my old Chief for this, his extreme, his exemplary long-suffering."

The "United States Notes" pertain to the last year of our Civil War. The reader will recall that Goldwin Smith's permanent stay in this country began later—in 1869, when by invitation of Andrew D. White, he went to Cornell as a professor. He was in America at the time of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and in his diary pronounced it "very good." Five Points in New York, he found "not so bad as the bad parts of Liverpool and London." At West Point he met General Scott and was imprest by the "grandeur" of the river. He thought money by itself had "less power in America than in England." Wendell Phillips, whom he met in Boston, was "a mild, gentlemanly man, given to violent language in his speeches, a great egotist, and impervious to practical considerations." Emerson, whom he visited at Concord, was "the reverse of a mystic in conversation." Thoreau was then "living in his shanty in the woods." Note is made of "the prosperity and intelligence" of the farmers round about Concord.

Occasionally Mr. Haultain is betrayed into an indiscretion by way of anecdote or criticism. He seems not always to have been mindful of Dr. Johnson's rebuke to the critics, who, after the death of Goldsmith, emphasized his foibles—"let his frailties be forgotten, he was a very great man."

TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS

I.

STEFANSSON WITH THE ESKIMOS

Stefansson, Vilhjahnur. My Life with the Eskimos. Pp. 538. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

This record of an expedition undertaken in the interest of the American Museum of Natural History to find a tribe of Eskimos who had never seen a white man makes pleasanter reading than the story of the latest antarctic trip. Leaving New York in April of 1908, with an outfit of less than a ton weight, consisting mainly of cameras and films, rifles and ammunition, and two pairs of binoculars, besides a strong faith that he could live on the country if the Eskimos could, Mr. Stefansson was joined in Toronto by Dr. Anderson, an old classmate at the University of Iowa, who was to be the zoologist of the expedition.

The trip down the Athabasca and Mackenzie Rivers to the Arctic Ocean is described very carefully, with some observations on the present condition of the Indians, in frame houses and store-clothes, infected with measles and tuberculosis, as compared with the fine physical condition of their free-living ancestors. By the time the party reached the Mackenzie River delta it was the beginning of July, and from this point begins the story of the four years' stay with the Eskimos. Stefansson was disappointed at Herschel Island by failing to meet with assistance from the whaling-fleet in getting to Point Barrow, altho the *Karluk* gave the party a lift part of the way. The real work of the expedition began at Cape Parry, where the white traders and semi-Christianized Eskimos were left behind, and it was nearly two years from the time of starting from New York before the real object of the trip could be attempted. Only one of the travelers who had gone east of this point had seen any inhabitants, Captain Klinkenberg reporting that his party had met a primitive people armed with bows and arrows. Dr. Anderson, who had just recovered from an attack of pneumonia, started back to the Mackenzie for supplies, and Stefansson, the Alaskan

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Natkusiak, a woman (Pamigabluk) who did the cooking and mending, and Tamaumirk, a Mackenzie River Eskimo, went on to Dolphin and Union Straits.

Several days later some seal-fishers were seen in the distance, and Tamaumirk was sent ahead to make friends. When the Mackenzie River man came up to the strange Eskimos, the latter began to chant a strange hymn and kept this up for a considerable time. He thought Tamaumirk was a spirit, and would be stricken dumb if he let any breath escape without making a sound. After Tamaumirk had made the usual signs, however, that he had no knife, and that he was friendly, the whole party was welcomed into the seal-fishers' village, a special house being erected for their use. Here Stefansson found a people living in the Stone Age, with no knowledge of white men or firearms, but as he says, "they were the equals of the best of our own age in good breeding, kindness, and the substantial virtues."

In the course of the next few days, during which the party was feasted and entertained, the author heard of the "Blond Eskimos." Shortly afterward, one of the Eskimos guided the explorer to a village of this strange people, who, Stefansson found, had more of the characteristics of the Scandinavian races than the Eskimos. Fair hair, eyebrows, and beards, and blue eyes were common features among them. They entertained Stefansson and his party for the better part of a year, he living as one of them, and making many valuable ethnological observations. The book contains a wealth of ethnological and biological information, and altho it suffers considerably by having no chapter-headings, probably on account of the author having to leave for the north again before he saw the final proofs of the work, the index helps the reader in the matter of reference. Two maps are of great service in following the expedition in its outward and homeward trips. Altogether, this is a valuable contribution to the scientific study of the Eskimos, by one who knows them thoroughly.

II.

DR. HOLLAND IN SOUTH AMERICA

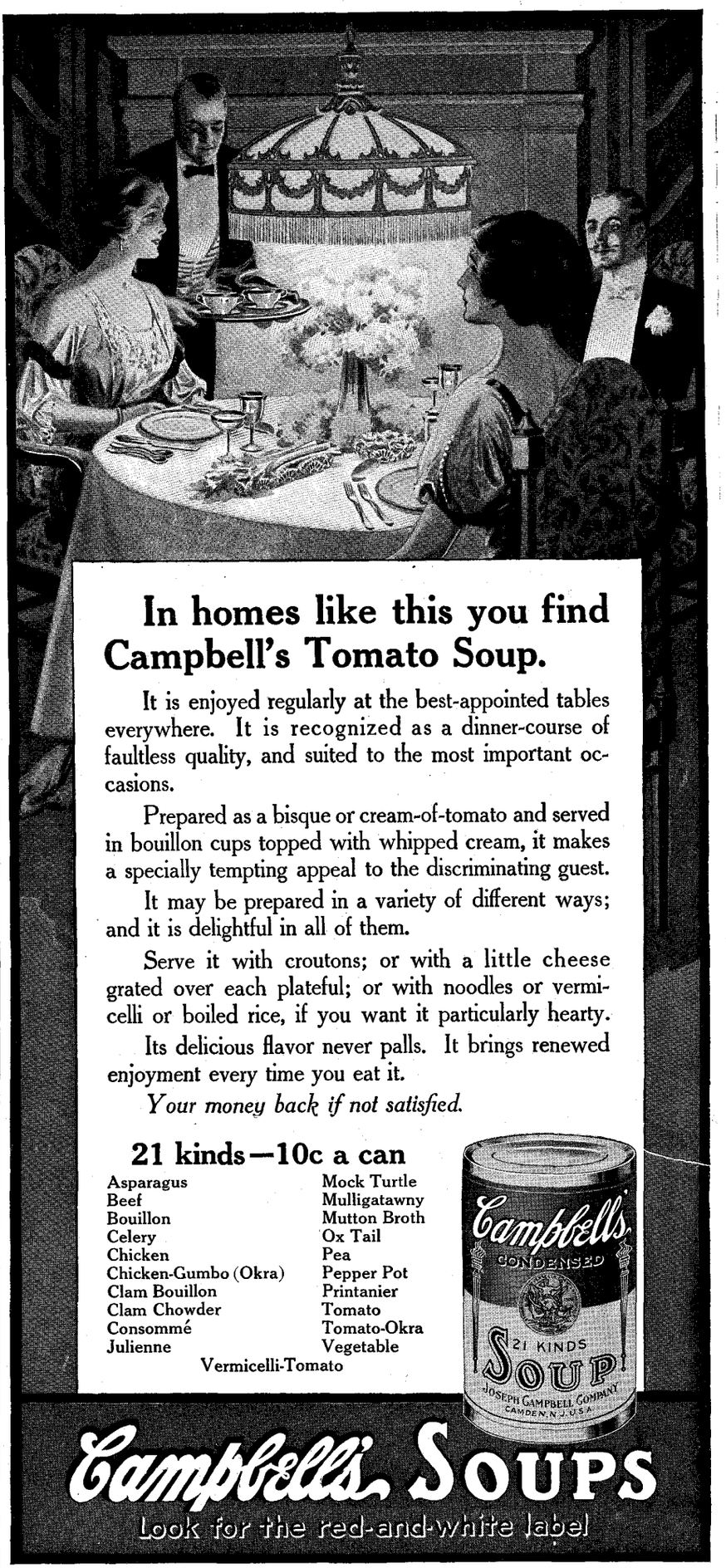
Holland, W. J. To the River Plate and Back. Illustrated. Pp. 371. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

In the main, this volume contains Dr. Holland's story of how he, the Director of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg, took a replica of the *Diplodocus Carnegiei Thatcher* to the Argentine Republic and there set it up in the National Museum of La Plata. Incidentally Dr. Holland tells us of a pleasant sea voyage, and as a man of science and veteran traveler writes of fishes seen during the trip.

Stops were made at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Montevideo. Interesting glimpses are given of each country, and finally the city of La Plata is reached. This city will eventually be, if it is not now, the metropolis of South America. Dr. Holland describes agreeably and with understanding the Observatory, Botanic Gardens, Zoological Gardens, and National Museum.

In La Plata scientific men made the author comfortably at home. He made various scientific trips in South America—one to the delta of the Paraná, and another

(*Continued on page* 389)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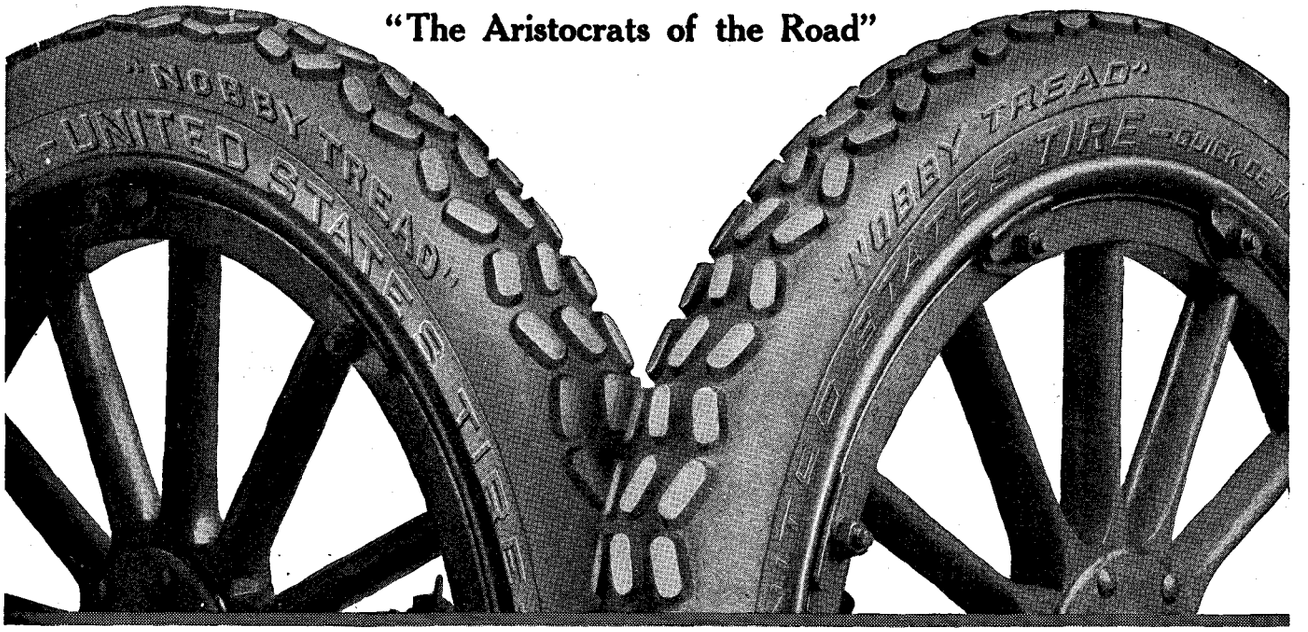

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 387)

to the Pampean Beds at Mar del Plata. The return journey was made via Trinidad and the Lesser Antilles. Dr. Holland closes his very interesting book with a series of observations and reflections on the present and future of the great republic of the South. A large number of excellent photographs illustrate the text. Some fine color-sketches from the author's own brush are given. This is the third or fourth (or it may be the fifth) copy of the huge skeleton from a prehistoric age that Dr. Holland, under Mr. Carnegie's patronage, has set up in a foreign land. One went to England, and others to Continental capitals, including St. Petersburg.

III.

IN THE HIMALAYAS

Haughton, Captain H. L. (36th Sikhs). Sport and Folklore in the Himalayas. Pp. 332. Illustrated. Appendix. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50 net.

In the preface to this book, Captain Haughton wonders that so many books—good, bad, and indifferent—have been written on sport and travel in Kashmir. "One naturally thinks twice," he says, "about adding another to the already large collection." If every author were as conscientious, the patient reader might escape many a mediocre story. This book, however, is in the "good" class. Captain Haughton has given us an entertaining story of his hunts with rod and gun. Whether it is the Himalayan black bear, markhor, mountain sheep, or ibex that he is after, he never fails to note the wonderful scenery, interspersing his narrative with many observations on the flora and fauna of Kashmir.

Apart from the story of the chase, the author gives us, in the "Gilgiti Legends," a veritable series of Arabian Nights' Entertainments, which he gathered from the Shikaris around camp-fires, and which have the distinct advantage of being entirely new. His description of trout-fishing in the Achabal River will prove a delight to disciples of Izaak Walton. The photographic illustrations add to the value of the book. An appendix contains the game-laws of Jammu and Kashmir State for 1913–1914.

IV.

SAVAGE-LANDOR IN SOUTH AMERICA

Savage-Landor, A. Henry. Across Unknown South America. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. Pp. 377 and 439. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $10.

Some men are born with the genius of exploration, which implies courage, power to control men, and contempt for hardship combined with resourcefulness. Mr. Savage-Landor is one of these men. Sixteen years ago he crossed the plains and mountains of almost-unknown Tibet, and here we have a book in which he relates in a manly and modest manner his experiences in leading a small band of native attendants through a boundless and hitherto unknown region of Brazil and through the remoter districts of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina. He plunged into this vast territory and was lost to the world for eighteen months. The narrative of his adventures is absolutely thrilling. He crossed torrents and floated down rapids in crazy canoes. His life was more than once in danger from his servants, who were convicts, the only men who could be induced by high pay to follow him on his dangerous expedition. At length he accomplished his journey from ocean to ocean—a distance of 13,750 miles. In the almost impenetrable forests of Brazil through which he forced his way he was beset with wild beasts and the more dangerous *borrachudos*. Speaking of these "terrible little sand-mosquitoes" he says:

"Our faces, arms, and legs were a mass of ink-black marks left by the stings of these vicious brutes. Particularly when our hands were occupied in holding the canoe, going down rapids or busy with dangerous jobs, did swarms of these little rascals attack us with indomitable fury."

His danger from the treachery of servants is shown by this incident of events which took place when he was lost away from his cortège in the forest and which he learned of after his return:

"When my men believed that I was lost in the forest the man X proposed to his companions to follow the *picada* I had cut, in order to find my body and rob me of all the money which he knew I carried.

"'If he is alive,' he had said to his companions, 'we will cut his throat once for all, and we will divide the money among ourselves.'

"It was with difficulty that Alcides had prevented him from smashing all my baggage open, as he wished to divide the contents with his companions. Alcides was an honest man. He had stood up against that rascal. After a severe fight it was decided that the baggage should be left intact in the forest until such authorities as could be sent up from the Fiscal Agency should visit the spot and take charge of my things."

Mr. Savage-Landor does not pretend to fine literary style, nor excel in scenic description. But he does better than this. He has a Defoe-like skill in narrative, and gives the details of the places and things he saw and met with, which makes his book absorbingly interesting. He is, moreover, a skilful photographer, and some of his illustrations are eminently beautiful. Everything geologically, botanically, or anthropologically interesting was photographed or sketched, and he drew up vocabularies of four Indian languages, which he gives in an appendix. He has, moreover, proved that the hordes of savage Indians supposed to be swarming over the interior of Brazil are as much an illusion as the men "whose heads did grow beneath their shoulders." Brazil he declares to be quite habitable. His services to science, geography, and meteorology were so highly esteemed by the Brazilian Government that they made him a grant of $20,000.

V.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND

Osborne, Albert B. As It Is in England. 8vo., pp. 304. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.50.

Mr. Osborne is a traveler who does not give an account of his travels so much as an account of his desultory impressions of places and localities. There is nothing more striking than the independence with which he deals, for instance, with such subjects as the Shakespeare country, Sherwood Forest, and the English Lakes. While

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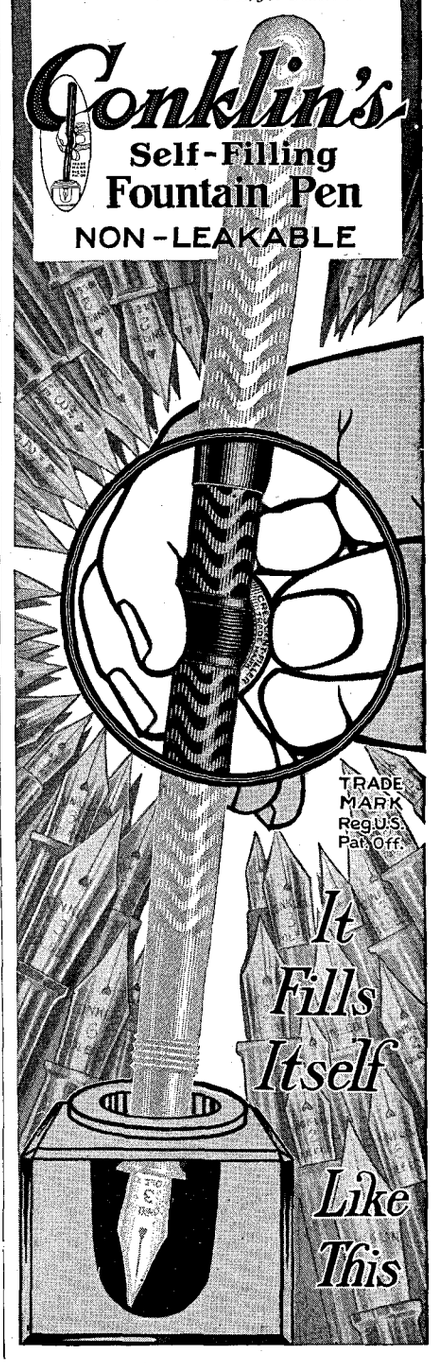

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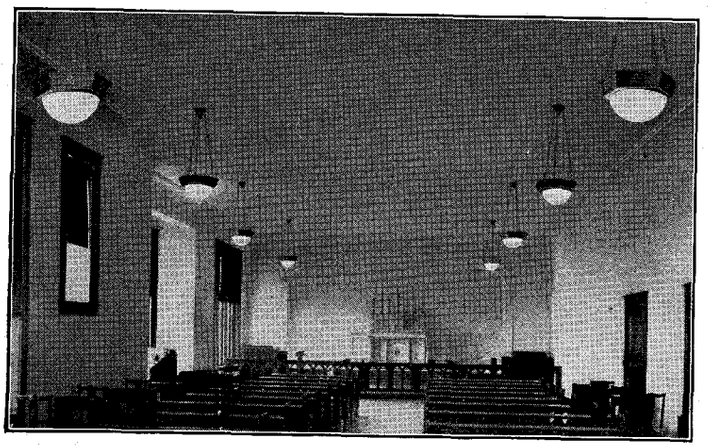

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at Oxford he tells us that "Down on the river each college maintains a stately barge. Many are built up at the stern like the high-poop galleys of Elizabethan days, and, like them, they are gorgeous with gilding and paint, and, unlike them, their decks are flower-lined—and luxurious." His estimate of university life at Oxford and Cambridge is wise and profound. It is to be feared that the undergraduates of those institutions who have the proctors constantly on guard do not until late in life appreciate the following sentences:

"Life in these great colleges wears the appearance of being a happy one, and gives the same impression of being thoroughly established in all its ways, beyond the reach of change, which adds so much to the dignity and comfort of existence everywhere in England. And both in Oxford and Cambridge there is also something more than this. You walk with the great dead, the days you wander through these college grounds, those dead whose names recall the inspiration they were to our own boyhood, to that time of ours when they seemed to point the way to what we then felt sure was to be our own high future. From these two universities have come by far the most of those men who have made the British Empire and British art, and British letters during the years that have seen England circle the world with her pomp of power and her splendor of achievement."

It is also a testimony to the sensitive simplicity and sincerity of this author to hear him say of the Shakespeare country, speaking of the country about Stratford:

"I have found the country round about of interest because it is beautiful, and not at all because the poet wandered there. The University Club in New York enables the visitor to imagine Stanford White, because its beauty reflects the temperament of that artist who created it. It reflects his personality and embodies his genius in a concrete way. It tells the manner of man he was. So if Shakespeare had built himself a home he would inevitably have breathed into it something of his personality that would have enabled us to see, as in a mirror, the man himself. But this he did not do. All we see in Stratford are the surroundings he found ready to hand, and for that very reason they do not reflect *him*, but simply the customs and habits of his age.

"So you will forgive me if I make no effort to inject into this chapter something that I did not find."

Is not this refreshing? After the rhapsodies that we sometimes meet in the writings of tourists whose hypocritical ecstasies over what they view without either intelligence or emotion remind us of Fuller's ape who took the glowworm, piled up the dry leaves over its incandescence, warmed his paws over it, and cried in his own language, "Ha! Ha! I am warm. I have seen the fire."

Stumping Mother.—"Mother," said little Mabel, "do missionaries go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, dear," her mother replied.

"Do cannibals?"

"No, I am afraid they don't."

"But, mother," the little girl insisted, "if a cannibal eats a missionary, he'll have to go, won't he?"—*New York Evening Post.*

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CURRENT POETRY

FRANK TAYLOR'S death has received little mention in the American press, but it has caused sincere grief to those who care greatly for what is best in poetry. He was an accomplished craftsman, and he had humor, power, and vivacity. Two things especially distinguished him among his contemporaries—his ardent patriotism and his true sense of verbal music.

From *The Spectator* (which has printed many of Frank Taylor's poems) we quote the following posthumously published verses. They are characteristically spirited.

The Greys

[1706]

BY FRANK TAYLOR

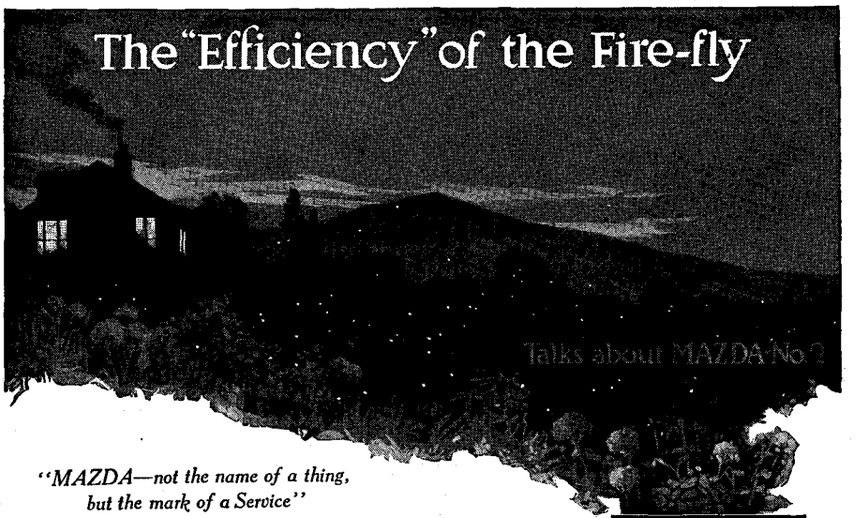
"Yesterday Lord John Hay, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons, died of a lingering fever, after about twenty days' illness, being generally regretted through the whole army."—*The Duke of Marlborough to Mr. Secretary Boyle, August* 26, 1706.

When we ga'ed marchin' up the German Rhine
Wi' my Lord Duke o' Marlborough, sae gallant an' fine,
An' the big beer-maidens bustled out for to see
A' the braw, Scottish laddies ridin' knee by knee,
Our coats they were scarlet, our chargers they were grey,
An' the Colonel o' the Regiment was the Lord John Hay.
We are the Greys,
The Lord John Hay's,
An' weel they ken the music that our kettle-drummer plays;
An' they run like stags
At the rustlin' o' our flags,
An' the champin' an' the stampin' o' our bonnie, dappled nags.

Up the Schellenberg scaur, like guid dragoons,
We straddled in our boots wi' our big musketoons;
We steadied the line, an' we stapped the runaways,
An' ilka body rallied on the Lord John Hay's;
But we stood to our horses when the Germans broke,
An' a sair an' waefu' judgment frae our trumpets spoke.
We are the Greys,
The Lord John Hay's, etc.

Thirty French squadrons scattered then an' there,
When we splashed through Blenheim water wi' lang swords bare;
They plumped into the Danube, an' we watched 'em droon,
An' twenty-eight battalions laid their firelocks doun;
They were breakin' clean awa' through the smoke an' blaze,
But they found the back-door bolted by the Lord John Hay's.
We are the Greys,
The Lord John Hay's, etc.

Then in auld Brabant, when the lines were burst,
We rode on the richt, an' we rode amang the first;
It was, "Steady, the Scots Dragoons! Steady, left wheel!"
An' up we rolled the Germans in their coats o' steel;
They left us a' their cannon an' their standards gay,
An' their General, he was taken by the Lord John Hay.
We are the Greys,
The Lord John Hay's, etc.



"MAZDA—not the name of a thing, but the mark of a Service"

PRIMITIVE man once used lanterns holding swarms of fireflies to guide him when he went forth at night.

Today, as Waldemar Kaempffert points out in an article on "The Light of Our Descendants," printed by the *Outlook*, the illuminating specialists of two continents are studying the firefly for a solution of one of mankind's greatest problems—artificial light.

To imitate the firefly—to get a great deal of light with but little heat waste—has been the steadfast aim of technical experts in electric lighting since the study of electric light became a science.

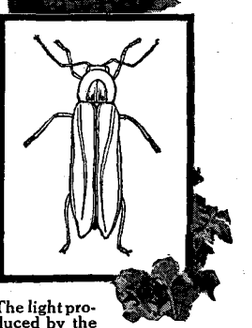
Step by step science has advanced in its search for this *economy in the fuel of light.*

That is what the much used word "efficiency" means to electric lighting science—*more light without increasing cost.*

The farthest advance in this study of lighting economy has been reached in the work of the famous group of scientists in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. These experts selected and approved the features of a lamp that gives a beautiful light—*three times as much light,* with the same amount of current, as you get from the old style carbon lamp.

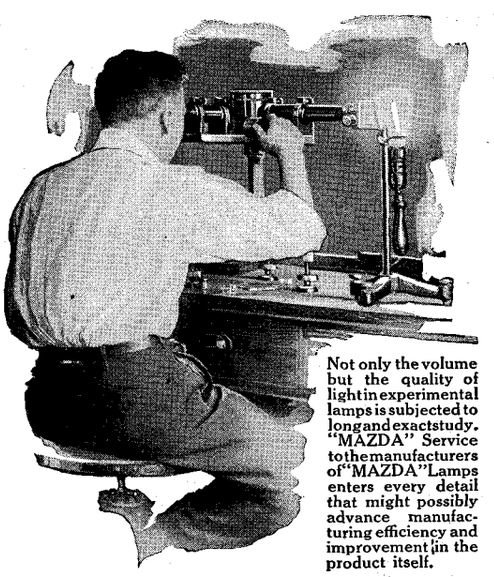
On the bulb of this lamp is etched the mark "MAZDA."

"MAZDA" is the mark of a Service. It tells you of the great work that these busy men have done for the manufacturers of "MAZDA" lamps. It tells you what they are doing while you are reading this article. It tells you also of what they will be doing tomorrow, and next month, and next year, because it is the trade mark designation of the incessant effort "MAZDA" Service is making toward the ideal light.



The light produced by the firefly has challenged the lamp experts of two continents.

On the lamps themselves the mark "MAZDA" means the selection of every "efficiency" discovery these Research Laboratories may find applicable and practical. Not content with wide investigation and experiment in these Research Laboratories, and in the active developing and manufacturing centers at Harrison and Cleveland, there is close touch also with progress that may be made by great experimental laboratories of Europe.



Not only the volume but the quality of light in experimental lamps is subjected to long and exact study. "MAZDA" Service to the manufacturers of "MAZDA" Lamps enters every detail that might possibly advance manufacturing efficiency and improvement in the product itself.

From whatever source the new knowledge comes it is impartially considered with reference to its possible value in enabling the manufacturers to produce for you a lamp more "efficient" or adaptable. The proved advances, year after year, are transmitted by this "MAZDA" Service to the General Electric Company factories and the factories of other Companies entitled to receive this Service.

The result is that when you buy a "MAZDA" lamp, today or at any future time, "MAZDA" Service will shine in that lamp. You will know when you see that word "MAZDA" that you have the utmost result of all this indefatigable labor—the summed up success of these keenest lamp experts in the world. For the lamp so marked will always mean that this Service has been applied, and the manufactured product backed by this Service will always be marked "MAZDA."

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

4603

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Barrett Specification Roofs

On a famous Publishing Plant

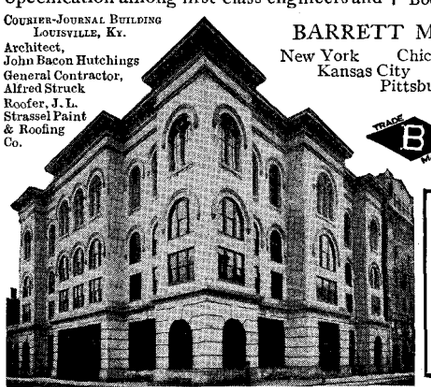
THE Louisville Courier-Journal, edited by Henry Watterson, has just rebuilt its plant on the most modern lines. Nothing of the old building is left except the exterior stone walls. It is a model newspaper plant with reinforced concrete floors, fireproof throughout, etc. And like almost all first class modern buildings, its 12,400 square feet of roof are covered with pitch, felt, and gravel laid according to The Barrett Specification.

The general acceptance of The Barrett Specification among first class engineers and architects is a highly significant development in the roofing trade. It is a movement which began with the leaders of the profession, who recognized its technical soundness. Accordingly, the inclusion of The Barrett Specification in full in building specifications is rapidly becoming a universal custom.

A Barrett Specification Roof will usually last twenty or more years without a cent's worth of repairs. It takes the base rate of insurance. It gives the most service per dollar, its unit cost being less than a quarter of a cent per foot per year of service.

Booklets on request.

COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Architect,
John Bacon Hutchings
General Contractor,
Alfred Struck
Roofer, J. L.
Strassel Paint
& Roofing
Co.



BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis
Kansas City Cleveland Cincinnati Minneapolis
Pittsburgh Seattle Birmingham

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Ltd.
Montreal Toronto
Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.
Sydney, N. S.

Special Note

We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested.

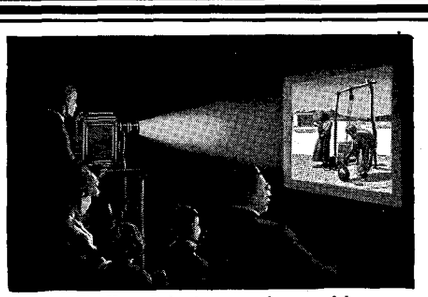
ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 124 Vance Street. Toledo, O.

Do Your Printing!

Cards, circulars, books, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Big profit printing for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, outfits, samples. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.



The Home Balopticon—our latest model

Picture Machines for Home Entertainment are as enjoyable as talking machines.

THE Bausch and Lomb BALOPTICON

Leading manufacturers in America of photographic and ophthalmic lenses, microscopes, engineering instruments, magnifiers, field and opera glasses and scientific laboratory equipment.

FOR the showing of prints, photos, postals, etc., or for lantern slides, if you prefer

Many styles to meet every requirement and many advantages over less scientifically constructed instruments. Photographic dealers everywhere will show you Balopticons.

Interesting Balopticon Booklet "Fun and Better" on Request

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 512 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

At Ramillies wi' three squadrons alone
We captured twa battalions o' the French "King's Own";
Their blasphemies were awfu', but they went their ways
In charge o' sax-an'-twenty o' the Lord John Hay's,
While the rest o' the lads rode a' huntin' the foe
A' the moonlit, summer nicht wi' a big tally-ho.
We are the Greys,
The Lord John Hay's, etc.

To Paris we gang, to show the puir loons
The prodigious fine sicht o' the bauld Scots Dragoons;
Wi' my Lord Duke o' Marlborough we a' shall be there,
But the chiel that should lead us will lead us nae mair;
For he's dead o' a fever, he's dead at Courtrai,—
We shall never see anither like the Lord John Hay.
We are the Greys,
The Lord John Hay's,
An' weel they ken the music that our kettle-drummer plays;
An' they run like stags
At the rustlin' o' our flags,
An' the champin' an' the stampin' o' our bonnie, dappled nags.

Not long ago we commented on the increasingly large amount of good verse to be found in the American newspapers. In the Sunday magazine of the New York *Times* for February 8 appeared a poem so sincere and so beautifully phrased that it makes us eager to see more of its author's work. The last three stanzas are particularly effective.

Just a Clerk

BY H. J. MACLEAN

Lord, I am but a little clerk,
That scratches with a pen;
I rise and eat and toil and sleep,
Just as all other men.

The only colors in my life
Are drabs, and duns, and grays,
Yet on the whole I am content
To tread the beaten ways.

But sometimes when the mid-Spring mist
Floats in the scented night,
Strange spirits whisper in my ear,
And visions cross my sight.

I see myself a gracious youth,
In purple and bright steel;
The golden spurs of knightly worth
Are glistening on each heel.

I ride into a world of dreams,
And with my pennoned lance
I pierce the mystic veil that hides
The land of high romance.

But as I pass through Galahad's glades,
Adventuring on my way,
A ghost is ever at my back,
The ghost of every day.

And soon or late its horrid hand,
That never yields or stays,
Will hurl me from my land of dreams,
Back to the beaten ways.

Oh, Lord, some pray to Thee for gold,
Some for a woman's smile;
But all I ask is a breath of life,
Once for a little while.

(*Continued on page* 394)

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Distinguished Appearance

EVEN a passing glance at the new Jackson models arouses admiration for their beauty, their grace of lines, and their harmonious proportions.

But above this distinction and of far more importance to you is the Jackson distinction for service.

Eleven years ago—and that's a long time in the history of motoring—the first Jackson car went on the road. It was a good car, sturdy and strong. That first Jackson car has been followed by thousands and they have all been sturdy and strong. Jackson cars—hundreds of them—six, seven and eight years old, are on the roads today and still performing faithfully. This faithfulness is a Jackson distinction.

Jackson cars for 1914 are distinguished in appearance, but into them is built all of that good old-fashioned honesty that has always been a Jackson quality—a factor that cannot be measured in terms of specifications.

Your pride and your satisfaction in a 1914 Jackson will come from the mechanical perfection that has given Jackson cars, the whole world over, their good repute. It's a mechanical perfection that is reflected in the sturdy strength of the Jackson chassis, with its deep steel frame rigidly braced, its husky, hickory wheels, mounted on axles that are built to stand up under the hardest kind of service, its quiet, powerful motor.

Jackson cars are the very acme of dependability and Jackson cars are comfortable. Their full elliptic springs, both front and rear, add a measure of comfort that cannot come from any other form of spring suspension; their deep, soft curled hair cushions make for comfort, too. Jackson bodies are roomy, wide seats and lots of leg room. Jackson bodies are finished in our own paint shops, with a deep lustrous finish that lasts.

There is a Jackson model that will just exactly please you.

See your Jackson dealer now, or write to us for Catalogue.

Jackson

OLYMPIC FORTY—$1385. Four Cylinder, long stroke motor. 115-inch wheel base. Electric cranking and lighting.

MAJESTIC "BIG FOUR"—$1885. Four Cylinder, long stroke motor. 124-inch wheel base. Electric cranking, lighting and horn.

SULTANIC "SIX"—$2150. Six Cylinder, long stroke motor. 132-inch wheel base. Electric cranking, lighting and horn. 7-passenger, 138-inch wheel base, $2300

Jackson Automobile Company

1318 East Main Street **Jackson, Michigan**

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A Hot Letter from a Pipe Smoker

FOREST CITY LIVE STOCK AND FAIR CO.
North Randall, Ohio
1050 Leader-News Building
CLEVELAND, O.

LARUS BROS. CO. November 17, 1913
Richmond, Va.

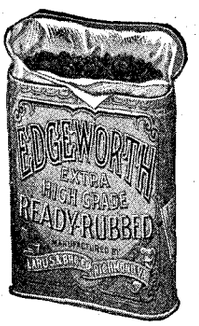
Gentlemen:—I am more than surprised to discover that you are advertising "Edgeworth," and are offering to *give some of it away.*

It has never been my policy to advise other people concerning their business, as I have had enough to do to take care of my own affairs. *But,* if I manufactured Edgeworth, I would see all the smokers in the world dead and buried before I would give away as much as a pinch of it.

Three years ago my dentist heard me complaining because I could get no pipe tobacco that was worth a cent a carload. He immediately introduced Edgeworth. If I had a million dollars I would be almost willing to give him half the sum for what he did for me. Since that time I have smoked Edgeworth and nothing else. And it has the same flavor today that it had the first time I smoked it. I have told a thousand friends about it and they are now all Edgeworth devotees. Pipe smokers who come to my house go "daffy" over my Edgeworth. Hence I cannot understand why you have to give any of it away.

Very truly yours,
H. J. KLINE (Signed)
Secretary, Forest City Live Stock and Fair Co.
General Manager, The Forest City Fair
Secretary, The Grand Circuit

Mr. Kline expresses surprise that we give Edgeworth away. Yet, until a friend of his gave him some, he knew nothing of its quality and had never smoked it. Now he is devoted to Edgeworth.



There are many thousands of pipe smokers who have never smoked Edgeworth, and who may never smoke it unless someone offers it to them. That's why we offer a sample package free to anyone who asks for it.

It's good business for us to give a package of Edgeworth to the man who is interested in a better tobacco for his pipe. The more of it we distribute this way, the more we sell. If the samples we mail to those who desire to try it didn't make them regular, happy, contented smokers of Edgeworth, we would stop this practice very promptly.

The original Edgeworth was a Sliced Plug wrapped in gold foil and sold in a blue tin. Edgeworth now comes also in Ready-Rubbed that may be bought in 10c and 50c tins everywhere and in handsome $1.00 humidor packages. Edgeworth Sliced Plug, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid if your dealer has none.

Send a post card, telling us your address and your dealer's name, and we'll send you a package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed. We want you to ask for it, get it and try it. Every package of Edgeworth, wherever bought, is unqualifiedly guaranteed.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

"Home-Making, the New Profession"
Is a 100-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study *Domestic Science* courses. For home-making, teaching and well-paid positions.
Am. School of Home Economics., 525 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 392)

Grant me, before I pass beyond,
One chance to play a part,
To drop the guise of the little clerk
And show the man at heart.

Our attention has been called to a poem in a recent issue of *The Campion*, a magazine published by Campion College, Wisconsin. Its author, who uses the pseudonym "Pratocanensis," shows admirable mastery of rime and rhythm; "Boscobel" is as melodious and imaginative a composition as we have seen for a long time. It deserves more readers than a college paper can give it:

Boscobel

BY "PRATOCANENSIS"

Not far away there is a town
Of which I hear the neighbors tell;
It has no title to renown
Except the name of Boscobel,

A dulcet sound that might belong
To some Provençal villanelle,
I'll tune my viol and make a song
About the town of Boscobel.

It sleeps below the wooded hills,
Deep in the hollow of a dell,
And philomels and whippoorwills
Chant night and day to Boscobel.

In stately homes on shaded lawns,
Calmly the gentle townsfolk dwell;
And gorgeous sunsets, magic dawns,
Alone mark time in Boscobel.

Its streets are arched by ancient elms,
The haunts of Fairy Ariel,
You could not find in twenty realms
A spot so fair as Boscobel.

Its old gray church has Spanish chimes;
Their clear-toned accents rise and swell
On Sabbath winds in clanging rimes
Along the streets of Boscobel.

You'll hardly find a parallel
By Danube, Rhine, or Blue Moselle,
Much less a hamlet to excel
The little town of Boscobel.

I've never seen fair Boscobel;
And, what is more, I never will;
For I should fear to break the spell
Of that sweet name of Boscobel.

O musical as a silver bell!
O nought but name to me, farewell!
Sleep in thy dell of asphodel,
Unvisited, fair Boscobel!

This bit of cynicism is from *Poetry and Drama.*

"My Spirit Will Not Haunt the Mound"

BY THOMAS HARDY

My spirit will not haunt the mound
Wherein I rest,
But travel, memory-possest,
To where my tremulous being found
Life largest, best.
My fantom-footed shape will go
When nightfall grays
Hither and thither along the ways
I and another used to know
In backward days.
And there you'll see me, if a jot
You still should care
For me and for my creepy air;
If otherwise, then I shall not
For you be there.

CALOX
The OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

The dentifrice that does everything that any other dentifrice will do and a little more. Calox is tooth powder plus peroxide—two preparations in one, and besides removing tartar and discoloration from the teeth, it destroys the germs of decay, sweetens and invigorates all the tissues and deodorizes the breath.

Sample and Booklet free on request

All Druggists, 25c.

Ask for the Calox Tooth Brush, 35c.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
New York

OLIVE OIL GRAPE

"Nature's Food" in Capsule Form

The first pressing of the purest Italian Olive Oil contains nearly 100% nutritive matter, while eggs give but 12%. In OLIVE OIL GRAPE you get the purest quality, full value, without the taste. Handy for desk or home. Ideal as a tissue builder.

100 Capsules sent to any address on receipt of $1.00

Literature on the use of Olive Oil free on application

GRAPE CAPSULE CO., 108 Fulton St. NEW YORK

Makers of Ricinol-Grape Castor Oil

Dull Razor Blades

At last—the needed advance over "re-sharpening." We now put new edges on all makes same way we edge new razors—by Radge Process. Sterilized, under graduate engineer. Skilled work, therefore you'll like it. Ask us for money saving prices. Handy Mailing Box Free.
Parker-Warren Laboratories, 1433D Broadway, N.Y.

The "WASHBURNE" Paper Fastener of "O.K." fame. Brass, 3 sizes, in brass boxes of 50 & 100. *Your Stationer*, 10 & 20¢. Send 10¢ for sample box of 50. Yearly Sale Over 100 Million. Booklet of our 3 "O.K." office necessities Free.
TRADE O.K. MARK THE O.K. MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.

Rieger's "Flower Drops"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
50 Times the Strength

The most exquisite perfume ever made. Lasts 50 times as long as ordinary kinds. A new process. Gives only pure distilled odor of flowers (not diluted with anything). Don't use a drop, just touch long glass stopper to handkerchief. In cut glass bottle in polished maple case. An ideal gift. 9 odors, Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crabapple. Money back if not pleased.

$1.50 a bottle—at Dealers or Mail

Send check, stamps, money order.
PAUL RIEGER
104 First St. San Francisco
¶ Send 20c silver or stamps for miniature bottle with long glass stopper. Write today.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BOYS AND THE "CIGARET CURE"

THERE is at least one large exception to the general rule that boys are shy when anything is proposed for their reform. They don't seem to be a bit afraid of the new "cigaret cure," which, according to press reports, has been applied with telling effect in hundreds of cases. To many small boys a trip to a cigaret clinic is apparently something of a frolic. In the Recorder's Court in Hoboken the other evening the treatment was applied to scores of youngsters, and while having their throats swabbed with nitrate of silver was hardly as pleasant as munching apples or sucking lollypops, they were not at all backward. A reporter with a "nose" for "human-interest" news was there for the New York *World*, and his story, printed the following day, seems to do justice to the incident. We read:

A ten-ragged-boy line stretched and wriggled itself from the platform on which sat Recorder John J. McGovern down to the floor and round Clerk Callahan's desk in the Recorder's Court in Hoboken, N. J.

In the witness-chair, glaring angrily at the nearest of the lads, sat a Russian shopkeeper, gesticulating and voluble. Marshaling the ten culprits stood Patrolman Russell—big enough, seemingly, to tuck all ten under his arms and march away with them.

Through the medium of an interpreter, the Russian was telling a story of outrage and grief. The boys had thrown a piece of tin; his window had been broken in many pieces; it would cost ten dollars to replace.

The ten little fellows seemed heedless of the testimony against them. Ten pairs of trustful eyes were riveted on a deep-lined, big-featured face, topped with a shock of soft, gray hair. Recorder McGovern's eyes roved down the line of youngsters, probing into each in a way that made every one as his turn came squirm uncomfortably a second, then stare back with bland confidence that justice was about to be done—and that justice wasn't going to hurt very much.

The Russian finished.

"You can ask the boys," were his last words.

"Ask the boys?" bellowed the Recorder. "Ask those little fellows to convict themselves? Not in *my* court."

A minute later he was questioning them one after another, plying them insistently with queries subtly designed to trap—asking them if they smoked cigarets!

"How many cigarets do you smoke in a day?" he demanded of the first, in a roar that would have terrified the bravest boy who ever faced a judge.

"No-o-ot m-m-many," faltered the boy, digging two hands into ragged pockets for comfort.

"Why don't you quit using those things?" the next youngster heard in tones as soft as a nurse's lullaby.

"I don't smoke cigarets, sir," the lad answered. Eyes met eyes an instant,

(*Continued on page* 397)

The Magic Flight of Thought

AGES ago, Thor, the champion of the Scandinavian gods, invaded Jotunheim, the land of the giants, and was challenged to feats of skill by Loki, the king.

Thor matched Thialfi, the swiftest of mortals, against Hugi in a footrace. Thrice they swept over the course, but each time Thialfi was hopelessly defeated by Loki's runner.

Loki confessed to Thor afterwards that he had deceived the god by enchantments, saying, "Hugi was my thought, and what speed can ever equal his?"

But the flight of thought is no longer a magic power of mythical beings, for the Bell Telephone has made it a common daily experience.

Over the telephone, the spoken thought is transmitted instantly, directly where we send it, outdistancing every other means for the carrying of messages.

In the Bell System, the telephone lines reach throughout the country, and the thoughts of the people are carried with lightning speed in all directions, one mile, a hundred, or two thousand miles away.

And because the Bell System so adequately serves the practical needs of the people, the magic of thought's swift flight occurs 25,000,000 times every twenty-four hours.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Buy Shingles Already Stained

You save money, time and worry, and the bother and muss of staining on the job. We select Washington Red Cedar Shingles (no poor or wedge-shaped shingles), preserve them with creosote and stain them in colors made of finest earth pigments—no aniline dyes. Shingles are thoroughly dried, bundled and stamped.

"CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES

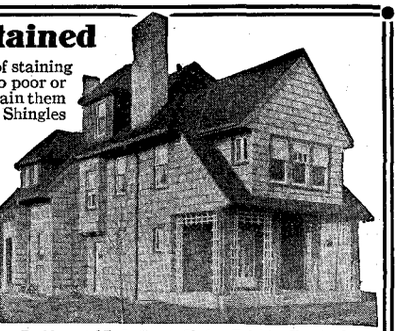
12 Grades 16-18-24 Inch Thirty Different Color Shades

They last twice as long as brush-coated, painted or natural wood; cost less and look better than any stained-on-the-job shingles you ever saw.

Write for Pad of Colors on Wood and Catalog

Name of architect appreciated. Ask about our "Dixie White Process" shingles. Special information for architects about "CREO-DIPT" shingles, bent and sawed with wavy butts for thatched effect.

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO.
1034 Oliver St., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.



Residence of F. L. Grant, Shaker Heights, Cleveland.
Architect, Mr Wm. Powell.
Grey Shingles on Side Walls, Darker Shade on Roof.

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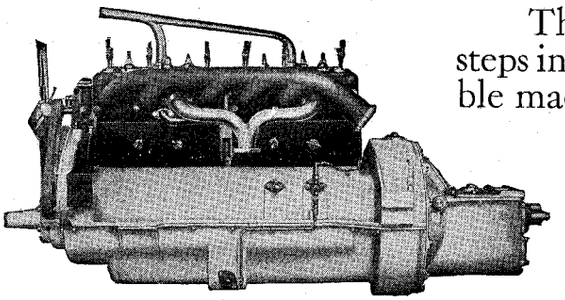
DELCO

ELECTRIC CRANKING LIGHTING IGNITION

Three Epoch Making Steps in Automobile Development

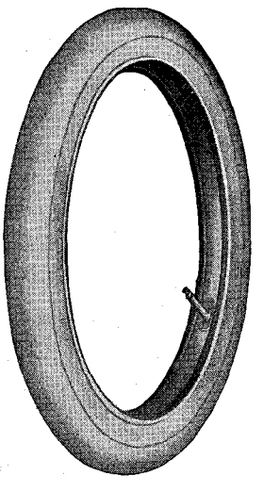
The automobile of today is an almost perfected machine.

Powerful, speedy, splendid in its ability to do things—yet under such complete control that it is as easy to operate as an electric carriage.

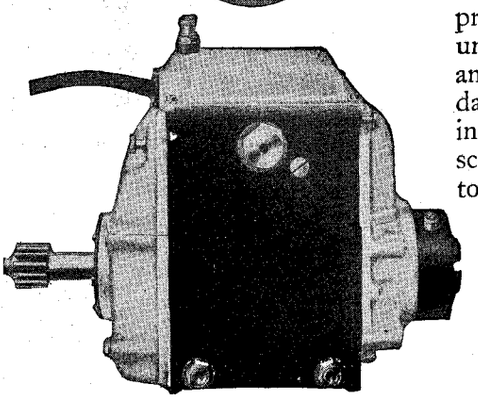


There have been three epoch making steps in the development of this remarkable machine—

THE GASOLENE MOTOR—We might have had motor cars without the gasolene engine. Steam or electricity might have served as the motive power—but they would not have been the splendid high powered, flexible machines that have so revolutionized our ideas of time and distance. The gasolene engine is fundamental to the automobile as we know it today.



THE PNEUMATIC TIRE—But even with the gasolene engine simplified and perfected to its highest efficiency its usefulness would have been sadly curtailed had not the pneumatic tire come to make its full development possible. The pneumatic tire, too, is fundamental to the twentieth century automobile.



THE DELCO SYSTEM—The Delco System has been the refining influence in the development of the gasolene car. It has eliminated the crudities of the crank and of hand lighted lamps. It has provided an ignition that is thoroughly dependable under all sorts of operating conditions. It has furnished an always available auxiliary power that removes the danger of accident when the engine stalls unexpectedly in a tight place. It has immeasurably broadened the scope of the automobile by making it so easy and safe to operate that almost any one can readily master it.

The Delco System is the pioneer in the Electric cranking and lighting field—and today two-thirds of all the electrically cranked cars in existence are Delco equipped. Verify this last statement for yourself—count the electrically equipped cars you see on the street.

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, Dayton, Ohio

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 395)

little shoulders squared themselves in conscious rectitude, a young tousled head was proudly raised.

"You don't," echoed Mr. McGovern, in tones of deepest conviction. "Dismissed."

So he went down the line. If the glance shifted as the denial came, if head was hung or body squirmed in evident discomfort, the inquisitor took the boy's hand in his own, searched the fingers with expert glance for telltale yellow stains and based his decision on the result.

Now and then a drunken truckman or a derelict pedler was brought into court, but scant attention did they get. It was "his boys' " night, and the Recorder was not going to be disturbed in his chosen work.

Then came a tear-stained youngster, chokingly explaining that the woman brought in with him had given him a bad half-dollar in change in her shop, and he didn't dare go home.

The woman protested violently. The boy didn't protest a bit. He knew his judge.

"Give that boy 50 cents," was the solemn, slowly spoken decision.

The youngster grabbed his half-dollar, radiantly happy as he started to run from the court-room.

"COME BACK HERE!" boomed Mr. McGovern's voice.

Puzzled, the little fellow returned.

"Now don't go and spoil it all by telling me you don't smoke cigarets," came from a voice now wheedling and persuasive.

"I got licked by my dad four months ago, and I ain't smoked since," the little fellow said. Amid a laugh in which the Recorder's mirth was heartiest of all, the boy scampered from the court-room.

At that time, if you had walked uninitiated into that court-room, you would have been sure of one of two things—either that there were about to be free "movies" and ice-cream, or that dozens of alert truant officers had raked Hoboken and all its environs for every youngster on the streets.

The simple fact was that the crowd of boys that jammed the big room had voluntarily marched into the place, not for anything pleasant, but bravely to confess themselves cigaret "fiends" and take the unpleasant remedy Recorder McGovern has already made nation-famous.

Most of them were ragged of clothes, but their respect for the Recorder was shown in the fact that every face shone with soap and hard rubbing. Some boys were red-cheeked, some were pale and anemic. Some longed to be cured of the cigaret habit, others, boy-like, were merely taking part in a "show," as developed from their confessions.

Court-room became clinic in a trice after the last case had been heard.

Patrolman Russell had to jam his bulk against the gate into the inner part of the court-room as soon as Recorder McGovern stept to the rail and announced:

"Any man or any boy who wants to be treated for cigaret-smoking—the doctors are here to treat you. Before you come in I want to tell you that you must sincerely want to stop the habit and must use some will power, or the treatment will not cure you. The doctors are agreed that this is a good thing."

From all over the room came cries of "Me!" "Next!" "Git out-a me way!" and "I'll punch yer if yer butt in ahead o' me."

Drs. Joseph F. Landrigan and Michael S. Granelli, medical inspectors of the Hoboken schools, took their places by the "operating-table," on which they placed two bottles of a one-quarter of 1 per cent. solution of silver nitrate, bundles of swabs, and rolls of cotton.

The boys, a dozen at a time, were admitted, as were the few men present. Some of the youngsters were a bit frightened, but most of them laughed in bravado. *The World* proceeds:

As each boy "got his" he was told to give his name to one of two secretaries. Not for worlds would Recorder McGovern let those names and addresses be divulged, but he hopes by them eventually to demonstrate the permanent value of the treatment.

Every youngster, just before he was told to "open wide," was asked if he smoked cigarets and how many. The answers were just a bit startling when the fact is taken into account that nearly all were boys in short trousers and many were only nine, ten, or eleven years old. Some confest to one or two a day, some to ten, a few to twenty, and others mentioned "a pack," or "two packs."

Altogether it was a merry scene and a happy one. Mr. McGovern circulated among the boys, talking to them, laughing with them, and every now and then dropping a serious word that reached only the ear for which it was intended. Pranks that "wouldn't go" in a school-room were tolerated in that court. Seemingly the boys felt it was theirs; they were welcome, and there wasn't any use being solemn and mealy-mouthed about it, even if they were there to be helped to be good.

A favorite joke, comprehensible only to the boys who played it, was "slipping it over on the doc" by having one's throat swabbed with the bitter stuff twice or thrice or even oftener. Another trick, much enjoyed, was to be treated and then slip out without being "registered."

After the reporter had seen one boy of perhaps fourteen worm his way into the press about the doctors five different times, and each time submit, with a look of deep anxiety, to the "silver-plating" process, he followed the youth to a corner and sternly demanded to know whether the owner of the throat really smoked cigarets.

"No, sir," the youngster replied, his eyes dancing with mischief, "but the kids dared me to git treated more'n oncet."

More than fifty names were on the lists of the night's patients and more than seventy-five had actually begun the hoped-for cure when the two doctors dipt the last drop from their bottles.

There remained 125 boys, anxious to be treated, and a howl of protest went up.

"We didn't expect such an enormous crowd," Recorder McGovern explained to the boys who clustered around him, begging not to be disappointed. "Next

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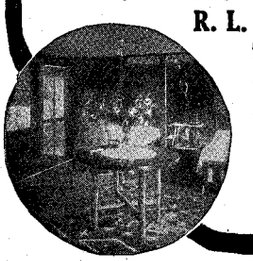

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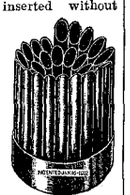

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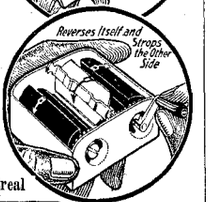

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Wednesday night we'll have the stuff by the quart and you can all be fixt up."

It took Patrolman Russell half an hour to persuade the last of the boys to leave the court-room.

Since Recorder McGovern began his cure two weeks ago its fame has spread all over the country, and letters have poured in upon him in such abundance that he has been forced to have a uniform reply printed. It refers inquirers to the Anti-Cigaret League, Women's Temple, Chicago.

The patients were not all from Hoboken. Some came from other Jersey towns and some from Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

In some of the letters received by the Recorder the appeals for help are really pathetic. Some writers confess themselves hopeless "fiends," some berate themselves as weaklings; all beg for something that will help them. Many offer to pay "a little at a time," if they can only be helped.

A big manufacturing firm in Detroit asks that it be told about the cure, as it has many men who would be more valuable if they could be cured of the cigaret-habit. A woman's club in Ocala, Fla., asks for the "prescription," and mothers at points as widely apart as Baltimore, Md., and Brookings, S. Dak., plead that their sons be "saved."

"I am a slave and a singer and I will lose my voice unless you can save me," wrote a New York man.

"I really can't stop smoking," came from a boy. "I am thirteen years old and I am as pale as can be."

AS SEEN FROM THE WATER-BUGGY

SAMUEL G. BLYTHE, during twenty years of conviviality and three years of abstinence, made some intimate observations concerning the liquor-habit, and one of them is that his quitting does not make it incumbent upon him to go round urging others to quit. He regards his reform as a purely personal affair, and considers other people's habits their own business. Like Jack London, who recently wrote a book about his personal relations with John Barleycorn, Mr. Blythe found that being a so-called good fellow does not pay. When he mounted the aqua bus he did not have to drop his social pleasures with men; the fact that he quit drinking made them incidental to the general scheme instead of the whole scheme. It requires rather persistent application to be a good fellow, says Mr. Blythe, and one can not do much else. "However," he goes on to say, "when a man has arrived at that stage where he can retain at least a portion of his good fellowship and also can be two or three kinds of a worth-while fellow—to himself, at least—he has gained on the old gang by about a hundred per cent." We quote from *The Saturday Evening Post*:

As it is now, no chums come shouting in to urge me to go out and have one; nobody drops round at five o'clock in the afternoon

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to hurry me along to the favorite table at the club; nobody suggests about seven o'clock that we all phone home and stay down and have dinner together; the old plan of having a luncheon that lasts an hour and a half or two hours in the best part of the day is rarely broached. There are few telephone calls after dinner urging an immediate descent on a gathering where there is something coming off—all these things are left to my choice and are not taken as a matter of usual procedure, predicated on the circumstances of the plan of living.

A non-drinking man is the master of his own time. If he wants sociability he can go and get it, up to such limits as he personally can attain for himself in his water-consuming capacity. A drinking man is not master of his time. He may think he is, but he is not. He is the creature of a habit that may be harmless, but which surely is insistent; and the habit dictates what he shall do with his leisure.

Time! Why, such new vistas of what can be done with time that was wasted in former years have opened before me that time seems to me the greatest luxury in the world—time that was formerly wasted and now is used! I hope that does not sound priggish. I have tried to show that I value highly the privilege of associating with my fellows, and that I like their ways and their talk and their company. What I mean by this pæan to time is that I can have company in a modified measure, if I choose; and that I can and do have other things that no man who has a daily drinking habit can or does have.

Take books—tho books may not be a fair test of time employed in my case, for I always have read books in great numbers—but take books: In the past three years I have read as many books—real books—as I read in the ten years preceding. I have read books I was always intending to read, but never got round to. I have kept up with the new good ones and have helped myself to several items of interesting discovery and knowledge that in the old days would have been only discovered through newspaper reports. I have developed a good many half-facts that were in my mind. I have classified and arranged a lot of scattering information that had seeped into me notwithstanding my engagements with the boys.

I have had time to go to see some pictures. I have had time to hear some music. I have had time to visit a lot of interesting places, such as great industrial concerns and factories, which I always intended to see but never quite reached. I have had time to make a few investigations on my own account. I have met and talked to a large number of people who were formerly outside my range of vision. And I have done better work in my own line—I have more time for it.

If I have lost any friends they were friends whose loss does not bother me. I find that all the true-blue chaps, the worthwhile ones, tho they look—in most instances—on my non-drinking idiosyncrasy with amused tolerance, have not lost any respect or affection for me, and are just as true blue as they formerly were. Most of them drink, but I fancy some of them wish they did not; and none of them holds my strange behavior up against me.

(*Continued on page* 401)

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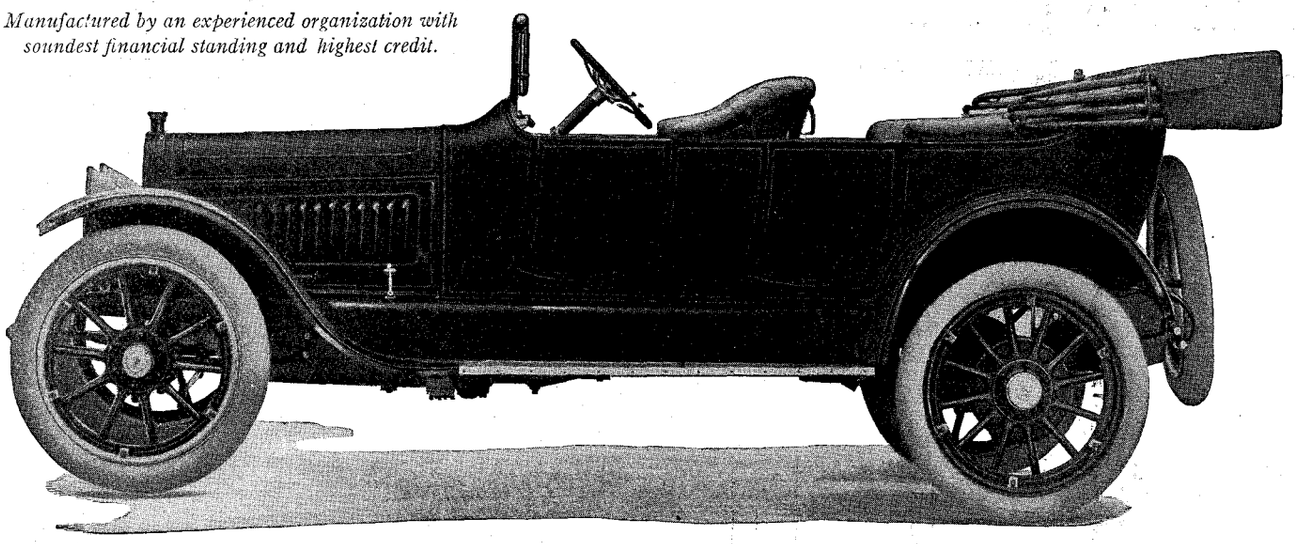

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The Chandler enters into its second season a tried and true car. Widespread demand has taken the Chandler into every city, every section of the country. Owners have put it to test under every conceivable condition.

And everywhere the Chandler has made good. So good that we have not found—nor has any one of the hundreds of Chandler owners found—a single mechanical weakness. Men marvel at its power, its flexibility, its economy. We have not had to make a single chassis change.

The only change for 1914 is in body design, and in this we believe we have achieved the ultimate.

Here is a car that in its first season met nothing but praise from the critical men who paid their money for it and *expected great things* of it. Not one of these buyers was disappointed. And why should the record of the Chandler be otherwise?

Who build the Chandler? Men who had been building the highest grade six-cylinder cars for seven years. Men who *knew* sixes. Men who knew that a high-grade, light-weight, economical six *could* be built to sell at a *low* price. Men who were competent to build such a car.

Why *shouldn't* such men win out?

Just because six-cylinder cars always *had* been *heavy,* and *high-priced* and *expensive to run* was no reason. Some folks *thought* it was, but it wasn't. We have *proved* that it wasn't.

For a long time the *average* car owner contented himself with four-cylinder cars—knowing what he was missing in continuous flexible power and instant responsiveness, but *willing to get along without it* so long as it cost so much.

After a while, though, he began to *demand* a "six" that should be within his means. And with a rush the builders of *fours* began *building up* their fours into sixes, *adding two cylinders,* and supplying a demand without meeting its requirements.

And then—in the Spring of 1913—came the Chandler.

Its advent truly marked one of the important epochs of Motor History.

For here was a real six, built by a group of men who *knew* sixes if *any group of men in the world* knew. And it was a six that weighed only 2985 pounds completely equipped.

It was a six that did anything that ANY high-priced six could do, and did it economically. Still it sold for $1785.

It is not surprising that now—for 1914—other builders of sixes are offering new models at prices something like the Chandler price! Not a bit. The Chandler paved the way and proved it could be done.

There is nothing CUT OUT of the Chandler Light Weight Six to make its price possible. Every vital detail that's in high-priced cars is in the Chandler. And it's there in highest quality.

Read carefully—

The exclusive Chandler motor is the finest American development of the long-stroke motor principle. Rated at 35 h. p., develops all any driver could use, with some to spare. Most durable imported silent chains for driving cam shaft, pump and generator. Oiling by positive gear pump in oil base. Cast aluminum motor base extending from frame to frame. And many other strictly high grade motor features. Control is in the center. Left side drive. Bosch High Tension Magneto for ignition. Stromberg carburetor, with hot air and dash priming attachments. Multiple disc ball-bearing raybestos clutch. Westinghouse Separate Unit Electric Starting and Lighting System. Mayo Genuine Honeycomb Mercedes Type Radiator. Floating type Chandler-design rear axle. Imported F. & S. annular ball bearings in wheels, shafts and differential. Ten and twelve inch upholstery; high-grade tufted leather. Mechanical construction throughout bears the mark of greatest care. General equipment absolutely complete and all high grade. Wheel base, 120 inches. Body style, pure stream-line.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 399)

To be sure they often have their little gatherings without me, but that is not because they do not like me any the less, and is because I do not happen, in my new rôle, to fit in. There are times, you know, when even the most enthusiastic ginger-ale specialist is not *persona grata*. We have reached a common basis of understanding. The real man is tolerant. Intolerance is the vice of the narrow man.

Now then we come to the real question, which is: With our society organized as it is, with men such men as they are, with conditions that surround life as it is organized, with things as they stand to-day—is it worth while to drink moderately, or is it not? The answer, based solely on my own experience, is that it is not. Looking at the matter from all its angles I am convinced that the best thing I ever did for myself was to quit drinking. I will go further than that and say it is my unalterable conviction that alcohol, in any form as a beverage, never did anything for any man that he would not have been better without.

I can now sit back and contrast the old game with the new. The comparisons fall under two general heads—physical and mental. The physical gain is so obvious that even those who have not experienced it admit it, and those who have experienced it comment on it as some miracle of health that has been attained. Any man—I do not care who he is—who was the sort of a drinker I was, who will stop drinking long enough to get cooled out will feel so much better in every way that he will be hard put to it to give a reason for ever beginning again.

Mr. Blythe says that in his tippling days he was "fat, wheezy, uric-acidy, gouty, rheumatic — not organically bad, but symptomatically inferior." He was never quite normal, and he does not believe that any other man who has a few drinks each day is up to the mark. We read on:

Now I weigh one hundred and eighty-five pounds, which is my normal weight, for that is what I weighed when I was twenty-one; and I have not varied five pounds in more than two years. I used to weigh two hundred and fifty, which was the result of our friend Pilsner beer and his accomplices. All the gouty, rheumatic, wheezy symptoms are gone. If there is anything the matter with me the best doctors in these United States can not discover what it is. My eye is clear, instead of somewhat bleary. I have dropt off every physical burden and infirmity I had, and I am in the pink of condition. I have no fear of heart, kidneys, or of any other organ. I have no pains, no aches, and no head in the morning. I sleep as a well man should sleep and I eat as a well man should eat. I am forty-five years old and I feel as if I were twenty—and I am, to all intents and purposes, physically.

So much for that side of it. Mentally I have a clearer, saner, wider view of life. I am afflicted by none of the desultoriness superinduced by alcohol. I do not need a bracer to get me going or a hooker to keep me under way. I find, now that I know the other side of it, that the chief mental effect of alcohol, taken as I took it, is to induce a certain scattering and casualness of mind. Also, it induces a lack of definiteness of view and a notable failure of intensive effort. A man evades and scatters and exaggerates and makes loose statements when he drinks.

And let me say another thing: One of the reasons I quit was because I noticed I was going to funerals oftener than usual—funerals of friends who had been living the same sort of lives for theirs as I had been living for mine. They began dropping off with Bright's disease and other affections superinduced by alcohol; and I took stock of that feature of it rather earnestly. The funerals have not stopt. They have been more frequent in the past three years than in the three years preceding—all good fellows, happy, convivial souls; but now dead. Some of them thought that I was foolish to quit too!

And there are a few cases of hardening arteries I know about, and a considerable amount of gout and rheumatism, and some other ills, among the gay boys who japed at me for quitting. Gruesome, is it not? And God forbid that I should cast up! But if you quit it in time there will be no production of albumin and sugar, no high blood pressure, no swollen big toes and stiffened joints.

If health is a desideratum, one way to attain a lot of it is to cut out the booze. The old game makes for fun, but it takes toll—and never fails!

I have tried it both ways. I can see how a man who never took any liquor can not understand much of what I have written, and I can see how a man who has the same sort of habits I had can think me absurd in my conclusions; but a man who has played both ends of it certainly has some qualifications as a judge.

AUSTRALIAN IDEA OF BASEBALL

THE trip of the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox to Australia during their tour of the world revealed the fact that Australian visitors to this country in the last few years have played a practical joke on American fans. Some of us had been led to believe that baseball was about as popular in John Bull's island continent as in Japan, but it seems that the Australians know little more about it than a Brazilian savage would know about ice-boating. The Brisbane *Standard* says the McGraw-Comiskey party was financed by a crowd of American millionaires to advertise this country, and urges local business men to try the same stunt with a different game. A resident of Brisbane, watching George Wiltse throw curves during a warming-up, remarked that "he certainly would play the mischief with the wickets." The Melbourne *Age* prints this amusing description of a game:

The American baseball players gave their first exhibition of their national game on the Melbourne cricket-ground yesterday afternoon. One of the teams—

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Smoking imported cigars is largely a fad. It's a costly fad, too! Smoking WAITT & BOND mild Havana-filled cigars has become a sort of permanent and inexpensive institution during the past 40 years.

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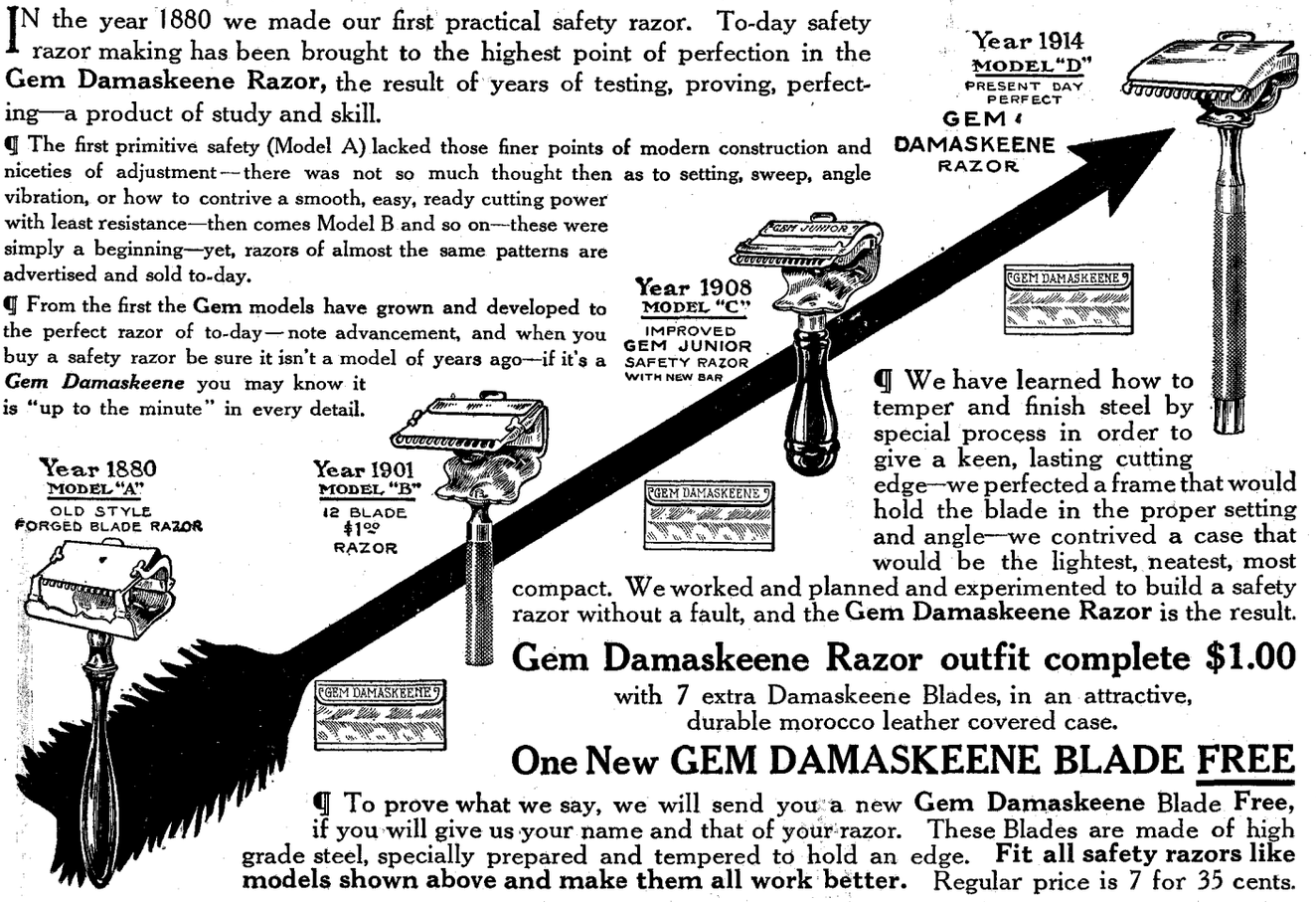
¶ The first primitive safety (Model A) lacked those finer points of modern construction and niceties of adjustment—there was not so much thought then as to setting, sweep, angle vibration, or how to contrive a smooth, easy, ready cutting power with least resistance—then comes Model B and so on—these were simply a beginning—yet, razors of almost the same patterns are advertised and sold to-day.

¶ From the first the **Gem** models have grown and developed to the perfect razor of to-day—note advancement, and when you buy a safety razor be sure it isn't a model of years ago—if it's a ***Gem Damaskeene*** you may know it is "up to the minute" in every detail.



¶ We have learned how to temper and finish steel by special process in order to give a keen, lasting cutting edge—we perfected a frame that would hold the blade in the proper setting and angle—we contrived a case that would be the lightest, neatest, most compact. We worked and planned and experimented to build a safety razor without a fault, and the **Gem Damaskeene Razor** is the result.

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Read with each eye at thirteen inches. If the type blurs, have your eyes examined by the best man you know. Say to him, "I want lenses in a Shur-on Eyeglass or Spectacle Mounting." Remember the name Shur-on is stamped in the bridge and the T mark is in the finger grips to protect you.

Write for "How to Buy Glasses Intelligently."

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Established in 1864

the New York Giants—was advertised to play a match against a Victorian team at two o'clock and about that hour there was a fair sprinkling of spectators present. The star item in the program, a match between the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox, was advertised for four o'clock. When the more important match commenced there were 7,500 people on the ground.

The members' reserves were well patronized, ladies being much in evidence, and the shilling stands in the outer parts of the ground held rather more than a quorum of curious spectators. The sum of $1,400 was taken at the gates.

Several of the Americans have said it is not their wish or expectation to displace cricket in Australia.

Some one stands in the base with a wooden bat in his hand; some one bowls or "pitches" at him; if he hits the ball hard enough or far enough he will get around the ring—in other words, he will get what baseballers call a run, and what children call a rounder; if he is caught off the bat he is out—just as he is in rounders; and if he is not fast enough to get to a base before the ball gets there he is out also—just as he is in the more primitive game. Of course there is all the difference between a game played by experts and a game played by nondescripts.

The American visitors are all trained athletes. They have been picked for this tour as the result of a process of selection involving thousands. They are fast runners, good throwers, strong and clever hitters. And, of course, there are any number of fine points in their game—points of fielding, "pitching," catching, and so on—of which the rounder-player, with his soft ball, knows nothing. But the game, as game, seems to lack tensity and continuous interest. It is rather suggestive of a large garden-party. It reminds the Australian onlooker of his first open-air picnic. It is not, to tell the truth, the kind of pastime over which a crowd, other than an American crowd, would be expected to get excited. It is not calculated at this stage to supplant either cricket or football as a means of making a Melbourne holiday.

The Victorian team chosen to play against the New York Giants included P. McAlister (captain), C. Kiernan, J. Ryder, S. Stephens, G. Horsburgh, H. Nelson, and A. Cant. Half of these are well-known interstate cricketers. V. Ransford was to have played, but was prevented by indisposition. To give them a chance against the New York Giants, they were reinforced by a battery from the visiting players. The battery comprised Mr. McGraw, the popular New York manager, and Mr. Sharp. In spite of the reenforcements the Victorians could never make a match

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of it. The game took about fifty minutes to play, and in that time the visitors scored 14 to their opponents' nil.

Greek met Greek when the two teams of visitors went to the ground at 4 P.M. The Governor-General walked out with them and began proceedings by "pitching" the first ball. There was an interested pause as Lord Denman stood with the ball in his hand confronting the army of stalwarts some twenty-five yards away. His Excellency's delivery was what cricketers call "a bit short," but it was treated with great respect by the visitors, who subsequently presented the ball to Lord Denman as a memento of the occasion. After that the game proceeded. One feature was new to the crowd, reminding them, as it did, of the preliminary at a variety entertainment.

The umpire, who stands just behind the striker, combines the duties of judge with those of herald; every time a player went in to bat, the umpire turned to the crowd and, in strident tones, with a voice that could be heard all over the grounds, announced to the listening multitude who the distinguished batsman was. Thus it was: "Ladies and gentlemen [cheers], the striker is Jem Thorpe [renewed cheers], the undoubted champion athlete of the world." [Tremendous cheering.] If the striker happened to be caught or otherwise disposed of, the umpire sang his dirge in this fashion, "He's out!" The umpire who acted as public announcer yesterday was Mr. Klem, and the deep, sepulchral tones of his voice were greatly admired.

The match between the two crack American teams provided what was universally admitted to be an admirable exposition of the game. The New York wore white; the Chicago players were garbed in blue. Apart from the difference in color there was not much to choose between the teams in the matter of physique or skill. The New Yorkers looked slightly the heavier, but the Chicago players were almost, if not quite, as substantial. The New York team started batting, and in their first inning—the word has to be carefully spelled without an s—made three.

The Chicagoites in their first venture failed to score. The manner in which the striker hit the ball, sometimes aloft, sometimes along the ground, but often hard enough to reach the fence—no slight feat, seeing that the bat is not like a cricket bat, but shaped like a thick walking-stick—compelled admiration. In catching, the visitors are highly expert; to put a ball up anywhere near a fieldsman is sudden death. After they had had seven innings each the New Yorkers were leading by 8 runs to 6. Each side added a run in its eighth attempt, and at the finish the game was: Giants, 12; White Sox, 8. Giants thus won by four runs.

Future Highbrow.—He was a very solemn little boy, and his chin barely reached to the counter of the circulating-room in the public library. He stood there for some moments in silence, and seemed to be taking it all in.

"Well, my little man," said one of the assistants finally, "what book shall it be to-day?"

"Oh, something about life," returned the little fellow, philosophically.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

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Doubtless you have witnessed this little drama a number of times.
It happens all over America almost every day in the year.
But it probably never occurred to you that it possessed any special significance.
You never thought of it as a reason why *you* should own a Hupmobile.
Let's see about that.
Have you observed the same "Camaraderie" between owners of other cars?
Isn't it a fact that Hupmobile owners are especially friendly—especially congenial?
Why? Hupmobile owners are pretty much like the owners of other cars.
Why that spontaneous smile, and wave of the hand, and cheery greeting—everywhere?
We would rather not answer the question.
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It's a good, sound reason—the best reason in the world for buying a Hupmobile.
You'll get a cue to it in the widely quoted expression, "We believe the Hupmobile to be the best car of its class in the world."
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$1050 f. o. b. Detroit
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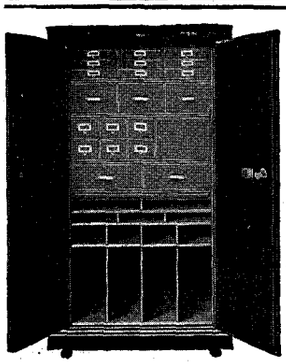
$1200 f.o.b. Detroit
In Canada, $1380 f.o.b. Windsor Factory



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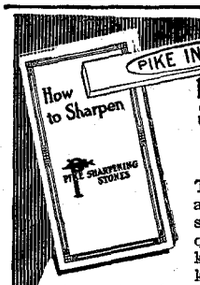

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FINANCING THE BALKAN WAR

WHILE the figures for an accurate estimate of the cost of the recent war in southeastern Europe are still lacking, something approaching a definite statement has been put forth by the London *Times*. To Bulgaria, the total cost is estimated at £26,400,000. This sum was raised through current revenues collected for extraordinary expenses, through loans abroad amounting to £4,000,000, and through requisition bills of which about £12,000,000 remain to be redeemed. It has been the hope of Bulgaria that the requisition bills might be redeemed in Paris. These hopes, however, may not be realized, inasmuch as Paris has been less favorable to Bulgaria than to other southeastern states. The absence of men from the harvest field, whence comes Bulgaria's greatest wealth, crippled the country's resources materially, but the women of Bulgaria were well accustomed to work in fields, the net result being that Bulgaria this winter is not likely to suffer appreciably for want of food. Her more serious loss was in cattle and wagons. This was very great as to wagons, because the railway facilities of Bulgaria are limited and loss of wagons seriously hampers the exportation of wheat. The country in general is short of money, and for the present the national revenue will have to be increased, but in spite of conditions merchants are said to be unexpectedly prompt in meeting their liabilities. Similar conditions prevail in Servia. Looking to the future, the affairs of Servia seem promising. She has almost doubled her territory. It is believed that the fertile parts of Macedonia gained by her, when developed, will add notably to her resources. Money in Servia is fairly plentiful. It is declared that a large part of her war expenses was paid in cash.

Benjamin C. Marsh, an American born in Bulgaria, who was in Adrianople at the time of the recent siege and in London during the sessions of the diplomatists who terminated the war, presents in *The Review of Reviews* a brief outline of present conditions in Bulgaria. Mr. Marsh declares that the country is "bounding back to prosperity"—this in spite of the fact that she has been shorn of territory through the selfish intriguing of the Powers of Europe. The losses of Bulgaria are said to have been much overestimated. Even the losses in men, great as they were, have not crippled the country for a long period, since the birth-rate is high. Following are points in Mr. Marsh's interesting article:

"Narrow nationalism has been the undoing of Bulgaria, of Servia and of Greece. The point, however, is that, while Bulgaria is weaker territorially than she would have been had she conceded to Servia and Greece a little territory, to which they had neither moral nor legal right, and so averted the second war, neither Servia nor Greece is appreciably stronger through the acquisition of additional territory. Greece is distinctly weaker.

"Bulgaria had both Servia and Greece whipt. Had Russia not permitted Roumania to advance unto unprotected territory, and forbidden the Bulgarian Army to attack Pirot and Nisch when they were within firing distance of these important cities, Servia would have been crusht.

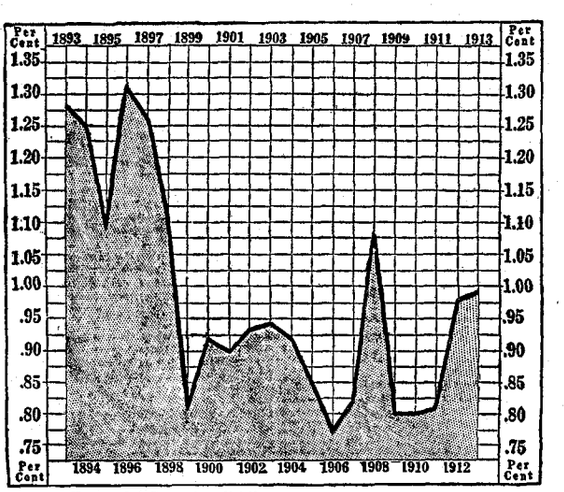
"'We made asses of ourselves,' said a prominent Bulgarian to me last month when I asked him why his country had not seen that Servia was the victim of Austria, and conceded more of Macedonia to her. To get back more of Macedonia is the purpose of most of the Bulgarians with whom I talked during the past few weeks in my journeyings from Sofia on the north to Philippopolis on the south, and from Burgas on the Black Sea to Strumnitza, within a few miles of Salonika, on the west.

"I had expected, altho I knew the buoyant spirit of the Bulgars, to see a very melancholy people. They are, however, supremely stoical. 'We have practically no poor people,' was the boast of a government official. He is substantially correct, if the cities are excluded, when harvests are good—and seven-eighths of the population are peasants. Naturally the humbler peasants have little ready money—but for a largely self-sustaining family, producing its own food and clothing, little money is necessary. Taxes are heavy, but may be partly paid in produce, and the Government is beginning to pay for requisitions. Factories are starting up again, altho wages are very low, and several German and Austrian commercial travelers informed me that Bulgaria's purchases and sales were rapidly increasing.

"It is unfortunate that such wild guesses have gained currency as to the human toll of the war. In the Turkish War 30,014 Bulgarians were killed, 53,455 wounded. In the war against the allies, Greece, Servia, Roumania, and Turkey, 14,868 Bulgarians were killed and 51,119 wounded.

"Even the loss of 50,000 men, however, serious as it is, has not crippled the country for long. The birth-rate is high and the

(*Continued on page 406*)



From The New York "Times Annalist."

Chart showing percentages of commercial failures among houses doing business, for each year, since, and including, 1893.

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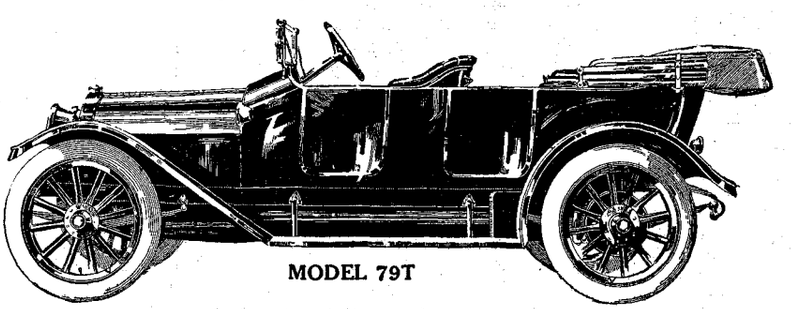

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THE JOY Blackberry

brings joy to all who grow, sell or eat it. It is more luscious in flavor than any other Blackberry I have ever grown, and is very large, being almost as thick through as it is long. The canes are of iron-clad hardihood, so strong as to need no staking, and bear heavily *every* year. In the winter of 1911-12 every Blackberry in my trial grounds was damaged more or less *except the JOY*, which came through with every bud and terminal in perfect condition. In my long experience with this berry its canes have never been affected, even slightly, by orange rust or other disease.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page 404*)

mortality-rate low. This year the country has the additional increase through the immigration of the refugees, a large proportion of them over sixteen years of age and immediate producers. As soon as a loan can be made the Government will settle most of them on the land and help them get started again.

"The maximum money cost of the war to Bulgaria was 600,000,000 francs, $120,000,000, in addition, of course, to the cost of preparation through many years. A cheering proof of the economic resiliency of the nation is the rapidity with which the villagers, both in old and new Bulgaria, are rebuilding their homes, burned by the enemy.

"Greece has no capacity for governing. Even now most of her finances are administered by a commission of the Great Powers. A large proportion of the population in the part of Macedonia she received by the treaty of Bucharest is Bulgarian or Jewish. She is trying to exterminate these peoples. Salonika belongs to Greece—they bribed the Turkish commander to give it to them in defiance of agreement with the Bulgarians—but the hinterland is Servian and Bulgarian, a most uneconomic arrangement. The Greeks are poor financiers, poor farmers, indifferent manufacturers, and much poorer business men and merchants than the Jews. The nation is seriously crippled financially, and has aroused the ire of most of the European Powers. Greece was forced to a humiliating treaty by Turkey. Her territory is scattered, her troops disaffected. She needs to devote all her energy to internal development, but is dissipating most of it in foreign complications.

"Servia is in much better position, tho the fact that most of Macedonia she now 'owns' was, less than two years ago, awarded by her to Bulgaria as Bulgaria's natural territory, indicates the difficulty she would have in assimilating an unassimilable people. Servia needs Bulgaria as an ally more than Bulgaria needs Servia, but Servia is reasonably distrustful of Greece. The Bulgarian troops hated to fight Servia, but they enjoyed fighting the Greeks.

"An alliance between Bulgaria and Servia will probably be negotiated in the near future, to the great advantage of both States. Such a union will be the great power of the Balkans and southeastern Europe, and both these countries thoroughly appreciate their folly in permitting themselves to be separated by the Powers for their own selfish purposes. Like two schoolboys after a fight, both have learned to respect each other more.

"Internal development and economic reconstruction are the greatest needs of Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece. Bulgaria with her compact territory has the best opportunity to devote herself to these pursuits of peace. Servia will still be harassed by Austria and in conflict with Albania, while one can only pity Greece for her blind pride in attempting so much beyond her powers."

THE FAILURES OF LAST YEAR NOT SO BAD

It is contended by a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* that "the really significant statistics" as to failures last year have not been properly understood. Recent comments in newspapers, in Congress, and elsewhere, in which stress has been laid on these failures as "the greatest ever recorded," both total and average liabilities

A book full of human interest—unlike any other American catalog, for it is the story of a garden which began as a boy's hobby and has expanded into the great fields of bewitching Irises, gay Phloxes, richly colored Peonies, and Oriental Poppies, dazzling in their barbaric splendor, until they have made my nurseries the "Wonderland of Wyomissing."

I wish every reader of the Literary Digest, who is interested in growing hardy plants, might have this book, for it makes friends for me everywhere and I would like to count you among them. It is not only distinct and beautiful, but it describes the most complete collection of Irises and Peonies in existence. It is everywhere used as an authority on these plants, which makes it invaluable to every flower lover for this reason alone, to say nothing of the splendid collections of Phloxes, Delphiniums, Asters, Chrysanthemums and everything needful for the hardy garden that you find listed therein.

If you are an old friend, who has already received a copy but have mislaid it, I shall be glad to send you a duplicate. If we are unknown to each other, we may become acquainted through my book, "Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties," which will be sent free on request.

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"exceeding those of any year since 1893," have been wide of the mark. While the failures for 1913 were large, it was not a year of unusual fatalities. That there was an increase in mere figures is beyond question, but that was "perfectly natural because business grows in the aggregate and in the size and number of its units." Every year an increase occurs in the amount of capital invested in American business; hence the important matter to determine is "the ratio of failures to the total number of concerns in business." *The Annalist*, using as a basis a table compiled by Dun's Agency, has constructed a diagram of failures since 1893, reproduced elsewhere in this issue. Dun's table shows the number of failures from 1893 to 1913, the number of business concerns in existence in each of those years, and the per cent. of failures to concerns in business. It will be seen from these percentages, as well as from the accompanying diagram, that the year 1913 has been surpassed seven times in per cent. of failures since 1893:

Years	No. of Failures	No. of Business Concerns	Per Cent. of Failures
1913.....	16,037	1,616,517	0.99
1912.....	15,452	1,564,279	0.98
1911.....	13,441	1,525,024	0.81
1910.....	12,652	1,515,143	0.80
1909.....	12,924	1,486,389	0.80
1908.....	15,690	1,447,554	1.08
1907.....	11,725	1,418,075	0.82
1906.....	10,682	1,392,949	0.77
1905.....	11,520	1,357,455	0.85
1904.....	12,199	1,320,172	0.92
1903.....	12,069	1,281,481	0.94
1902.....	11,615	1,253,172	0.93
1901.....	11,002	1,219,242	0.90
1900.....	10,774	1,174,300	0.92
1899.....	9,337	1,147,595	0.81
1898.....	12,186	1,105,830	1.10
1897.....	13,351	1,058,521	1.26
1896.....	15,088	1,151,579	1.31
1895.....	13,197	1,209,282	1.09
1894.....	13,885	1,114,174	1.25
1893.....	15,242	1,193,113	1.28

The percentage for 1913 is shown in this table to have been only a little above the average percentage for twenty-one years, the average being 98 per cent. Unfortunately, the most accurate index of actual business mortality can not be derived from existing sources of information. If we could ascertain the ratio of total liabilities in commercial failures to the amount of money invested in business, we should have a better knowledge of actual conditions.

CONDITIONS IN THE WOOLEN BUSINESS

With the new tariff schedules affecting wool and woolen goods in operation for several weeks, men in that industry have been watching closely to see what the effects would be. Several mills are known to have resumed operations and others to have increased their number of operators with the opening of the new year, while one of the largest companies—probably the largest—has taken a very aggressive attitude as to prices, and has even sent a representative to England with a view to making sales in that country of American woolen goods. Just what the net result will be in sales and profits can not be determined for some months yet. A correspondent of *Bradstreet's*, writing from Boston early in February, declared that conditions in the industry were "still unsettled." It was believed, however, that mills which had made a determined effort to forestall foreign competition are able to offer goods that "compare favorably with any from abroad in style, quality, and

Hardy English Walnut Orchards

No longer an experiment *in Zero Climates*

Plant an English Walnut orchard this Spring. Make a beginning and add to it e .ch season. No bank failures, business depressions, nor trust investigations can interfere with this source of pleasure and income, **for its rock foundation is the development of a natural resource.** Start with rugged acclimated trees, grown under severe climatic conditions, with temperature far below zero at times. Conditions that breed iron-clad vigor and vitality; and th t produce trees so hardy, they may be planted in cold climates with the same assurance of successful fruiting as Peach trees.

We believe this is the only northern locality where commercial orchards of English Walnuts may be seen, some of them containing hundreds of trees which have been *bearing regularly for more than twenty years.*

For the lawn or driveway, English Walnut is exquisitely beautiful with its smooth, light gray bark, luxuriant dark green foliage, lofty, symmetrical growth. A homeful tree to plant about the home. Rochester parks and public streets contain many beautiful bearing trees, apparently **as hardy as the Maples and Elms.** At least, thriving under the same conditions, and producing annually delicious nuts as well as shade. Truly a most delightful combination.

We have unlimited faith in trees bred and grown under these conditions, and are sure that those who plant our hardy strains of English Walnuts will be well pleased.

The picture shows a Mayo English Walnut tree planted in 1907, **began bearing in 1911.** Superior quality, extreme hardiness, early bearer, safe to plant.

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you will wish to try will be found in its pages.

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you will want in your garden are there also.

Cultural instructions for growing everything worth growing, by well known experts, will make gardening easy even for the novice.

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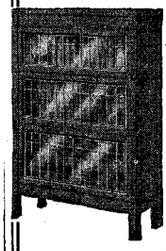

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Perfect alignment without complicated interlocking device, or metal bands. Patented equalizer absolutely prevents dust-proof doors from sticking or binding.

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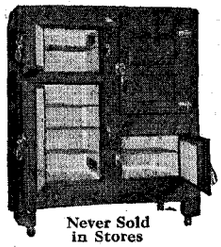
Is Your Refrigerator Poisoning Your Family?

YOUR doctor will tell you that a refrigerator which cannot be kept clean and wholesome, as you can *easily* keep the Monroe, is *always dangerous* to your family.

The "Monroe" is the Refrigerator you Have Heard So Much About—the Refrigerator with One-Piece *Genuine Solid Porcelain* Food Compartments—Over an Inch Thick—*Every Corner Rounded* which can be kept free of breeding places for disease germs that poison food which in turn poisons people. *Not* cheap porcelain-*enamel*, but one solid piece of white unbreakable genuine porcelain ware—as easily cleaned as a china bowl—nothing to crack, chip or absorb moisture—not a single crevice, joint, corner or other lodging place for dirt and the germs of disease and decay.



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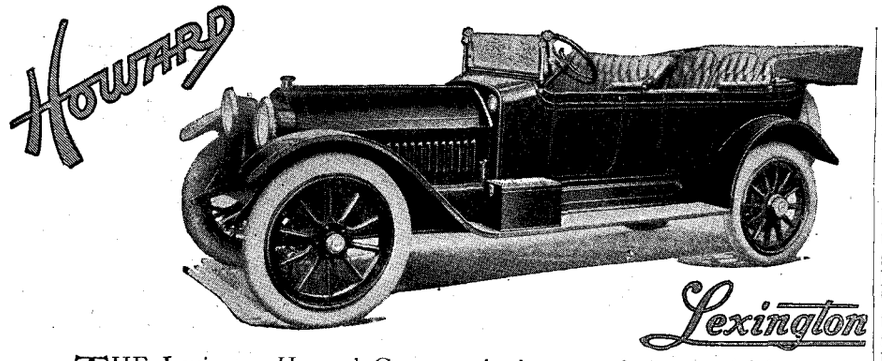

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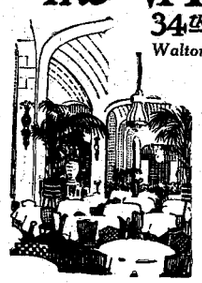

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Double rooms	" "	$5, $6, $7, $8
Double bedrooms, boudoir dressing-room and bath	" "	$8, $10, $12
Suites—Parloir, bedroom and bath	" "	$10, $12, $15

Each room with bath

appearance." The hardest thing to overcome has been the matter of price, "but even this was met, especially on the early lines of serges." Other items as to how matters now stand are given as follows in this letter:

"When the leading lines of low-priced, heavyweight serges were opened, there was the same outcry as was heard when the spring weights were shown—that a needlessly low level of prices was established. That this criticism was a just one, at least to some extent, is proved by the fact that the leading interest advanced certain of its lines after having secured a fairly good initial business. Other concerns were apparently unable to meet this competition, and a few good lines were actually withdrawn. Whether they will again be offered at prices that will allow a small manufacturing profit remains to be seen. It is a discouraging development of the season that competition for domestic business has been between American manufacturers rather than between American and foreign mills.

"Exhaustive tests which have been made, comparing American goods with sample pieces from England and the continent, are said to stamp the former as superior in texture and quality. When to these considerations the double factor of low prices and aggressive salesmanship has been added, the combination has proved to be one which has practically eliminated imported goods for the season, except the very cheap and the extremely high-priced lines.

"It is commonly remarked in the wool and textile trades that the real test of the new tariff act and its effect upon American mills and wool-growers will not come during the present season. Domestic mills have eliminated foreigners from competition on the great bulk of medium-priced goods. They have been helped to do this by the low prices prevailing in this market for both domestic and foreign wools. Added to this is the fact that the mills abroad have not yet tried out the markets on this side. American manufacturers have educated their trade to demand well-made and stylish goods, and these conditions must be met by those who would gain a foothold on this side of the water.

"It is a period of uncertainty, a condition which seems likely to prevail during the coming year. It is thought that trade in staple lines of men's wear goods is being concentrated in the hands of a few large mills, whose facilities and organizations, combined with minimum overhead charges, allow them to name prices so low as to be profitless to other mills less advantageously placed. There is a more pronounced feeling of confidence than at any time since Congress was called in extra session a year ago, but all manufacturers do not share in this optimism, for not all have secured a fair share of such orders as have been placed.

"Shipments of wool from Boston to the mills and the recent activity on the part of wool-buyers show that the needs of the mills are increasing, but reports of renewed activity in manufacturing plants here and there are generally confined to such concerns as made prices lower than could be met by competitors. Conditions are now vastly different from those at the beginning of the lightweight season. Mills are more generally busy, labor is better employed, and if the margin of profit is small, there is a well-defined hope that this may be righted later. There is an assured tone in manufacturing circles. The domestic market is safe from foreign inroads, for the present at least. Price readjustments will come later, and with them will come the question of the fair remuneration of capital."

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Oh, No.—SHE—"All extremely bright men are conceited, anyway."

HE—"Oh, I don't know; I'm not."—*Boston Transcript.*

Still a Bargain.—PESSIMIST—"The cost of living is terrible."

OPTIMIST—"But it's worth the price."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Shy.—"Didn't you ever contemplate matrimony?"

"Yes, my boy," owned up the old bachelor, "but always from a safe distance."—*Life.*

Escaped.—TOM—"He certainly rose from the ranks."

JERRY—"So?"

TOM—"Yes, he used to be a cigar-maker."—*California Pelican.*

It Happens Often.—"How can you expect me to put money into this business? I don't know anything about it."

"Well, that was one of the reasons why I expected you to put money into it."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Looks That Way.—"Do you think his intentions are serious?"

"They must be. It cost him $6.75 taxi fare to bring me home from the party the other night and he asked me if he couldn't call again."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Enough, Anyway.—MARY—"The doctor says this illness of mine is caused by a germ."

AGNES—"What did he call it?"

MARY—"I don't remember. I caught the disease, but not the name."—*Judge.*

Safe.—CHAUFFEUR—"Sir, I'm afraid our gasoline is going to catch fire."

HE—"Is that the same stuff I use in my automatic cigar-lighter?"

CHAUFFEUR—"Yes, sir, and—"

HE—"Not the slightest danger. Drive on."—*Yale Record.*

Nearly Perfect.—A Scottish farmer of a miserly disposition bought a horse at a fair. On the way home he thought a drink of water would refresh it, so he got a pail of water; but the animal would not take it. When he got home, he offered it a feed of corn; but to his surprize it would not touch that, either.

"Weel," he muttered to himself, "if only I was sure ye were a guid worker, ye're the verra horse for me."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Ill-timed Howl.—The fare at a certain boarding-house was very poor. A boarder who had been there for some time, because he could not get away, was standing in the hall when the landlord rang the dinner-bell. Whereupon an old dog that was lying outside on a rug commenced to howl mournfully.

The boarder watched him a little while and then said:

"What on earth are you howling for? You don't have to eat it!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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gives
natural beauty to skin and hair

RESINOL Soap is not only unusually cleansing and softening, but its regular use gives to the skin and hair that *natural* beauty of perfect health which artificial means can only imitate. Resinol Soap does this, too, without drawing one extra moment from the already overcrowded time of the woman of today.

The soothing, restoring influence that makes this possible is the *Resinol* which this soap contains and which physicians have prescribed for years in the care of skin and scalp troubles. This also makes Resinol Soap peculiarly suited to the delicate skin of infants and children.

Resinol Shaving Stick also contains the Resinol *balsams, making it most agreeable to men with tender faces. Trial on request.*

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol it contains. Twenty-five cents at all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For guest room trial cake, with miniature box of Resinol Ointment, write to Dept. 31-C, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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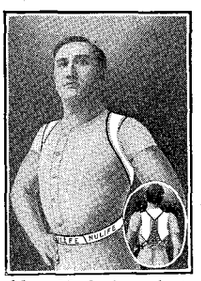

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Gives to men and women full vitality and efficiency for life's work, and assures straight shoulders, erect form and that deep breathing which is the foundation of good health. Essential for growing children.

Nulife is light weight, washable, comfortable. No lacing—just pull belt and fasten. Try it today. You'll never be without it.

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New Duty.—"Mabel, I'm drawn on the grand jury."

"So am I, Gertrude."

"Our responsibilities will be heavy."

"I realize that. What shall we wear?"—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Exception.—"After all these statesmen have gone on the stand and told how they run their parties, every citizen will know the ins and outs of politics."

"Yes," said the Practical Person, "but in politics you don't get anything by knowing the outs."—*New York Press.*

Flagrant Case.—"What are your reasons for wanting a divorce, madam?" inquired the judge.

"Failure to support."

"But you live in apparent luxury."

"He failed to support me for a nomination that I wanted."—*Washington Star.*

Impecunious.—MRS. NEWRICHE—"I believe our next-door neighbors on the right are as poor as church mice, Hiram."

MR. NEWRICHE—"What makes you think so?"

MRS. NEWRICHE—"Why, they can't afford one of them mechanical piano-players; the daughter is taking lessons by hand."—*Puck.*

Rattled.—It was Smith's first Sunday as usher in church, and he was a bit flustered. Turning to a lady who entered he said: "This way, madam, and I'll sew you into a sheet."—*Boston Transcript.*

Maneuvering.—"A great many of the neighbors have called to see us since we moved out here," said Mr. Crosslots.

"They didn't call to see us," replied his wife. "The report has gone out that we have a good cook and they are trying to get acquainted with her."—*Washington Star.*

Some Hero.—"This is one of my ancestors," she said, pausing before a portrait. "He fell at Waterloo. Have you any ancestors?"

He suddenly remembered an uncle who had sole charge of the front of a cinema show, and murmured, "Er—yes, one."

"Did he fall anywhere?"

"Not exactly; but I remember being told how, clothed in full uniform, but unarmed save for a light cane, he stood before an Eastern palace and kept a howling, surging mob at bay single-handed."

"Really! How splendid!"

"Oh, he thought nothing of it. Did it every night for years."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Bluff That Worked.—Ollie James is a big man personally and politically. He is a United States senator from Kentucky, and he weighs a trifle more than three hundred and fifty pounds.

On one occasion, in traveling from New York to Washington, he barely caught the midnight train, and discovered that the only berth left was an upper. Having learned from experience that the process of coiling up his three hundred and fifty pounds and his six feet three inches in an upper berth was tough stuff, he was indignant. He was particularly enraged when he noticed that the lower directly under his berth was occupied by a small man who tipped the scales at not more than a hundred and twenty.

Ollie grasped the curtains of the berth, shook them vigorously, growled once or twice, and remarked vindictively to the porter:

"So I've got to sleep in an upper, have I? The last time I did that it was on a trip from Frankfort to Washington, and the blamed thing broke down and mashed the man under me. Throw that grip up there, and I hope to Heaven the berth will hold me."

Then he went back to the smoker and had a cigar.

When he returned, the little man was in the upper.—*Popular Magazine.*

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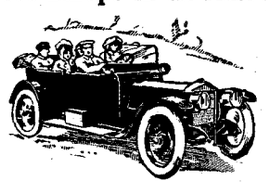

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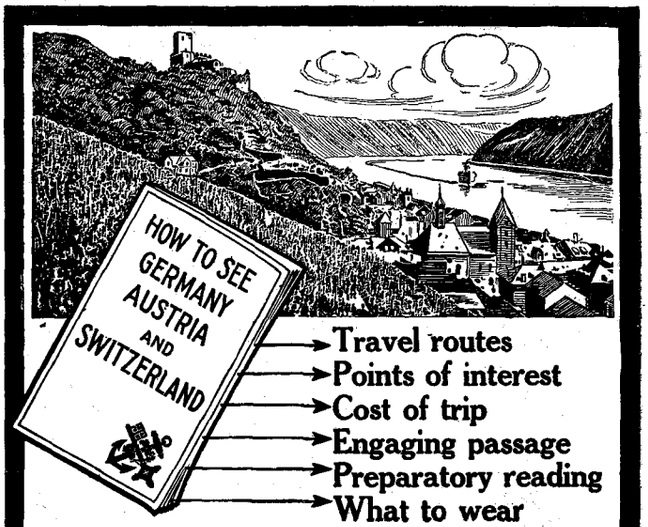

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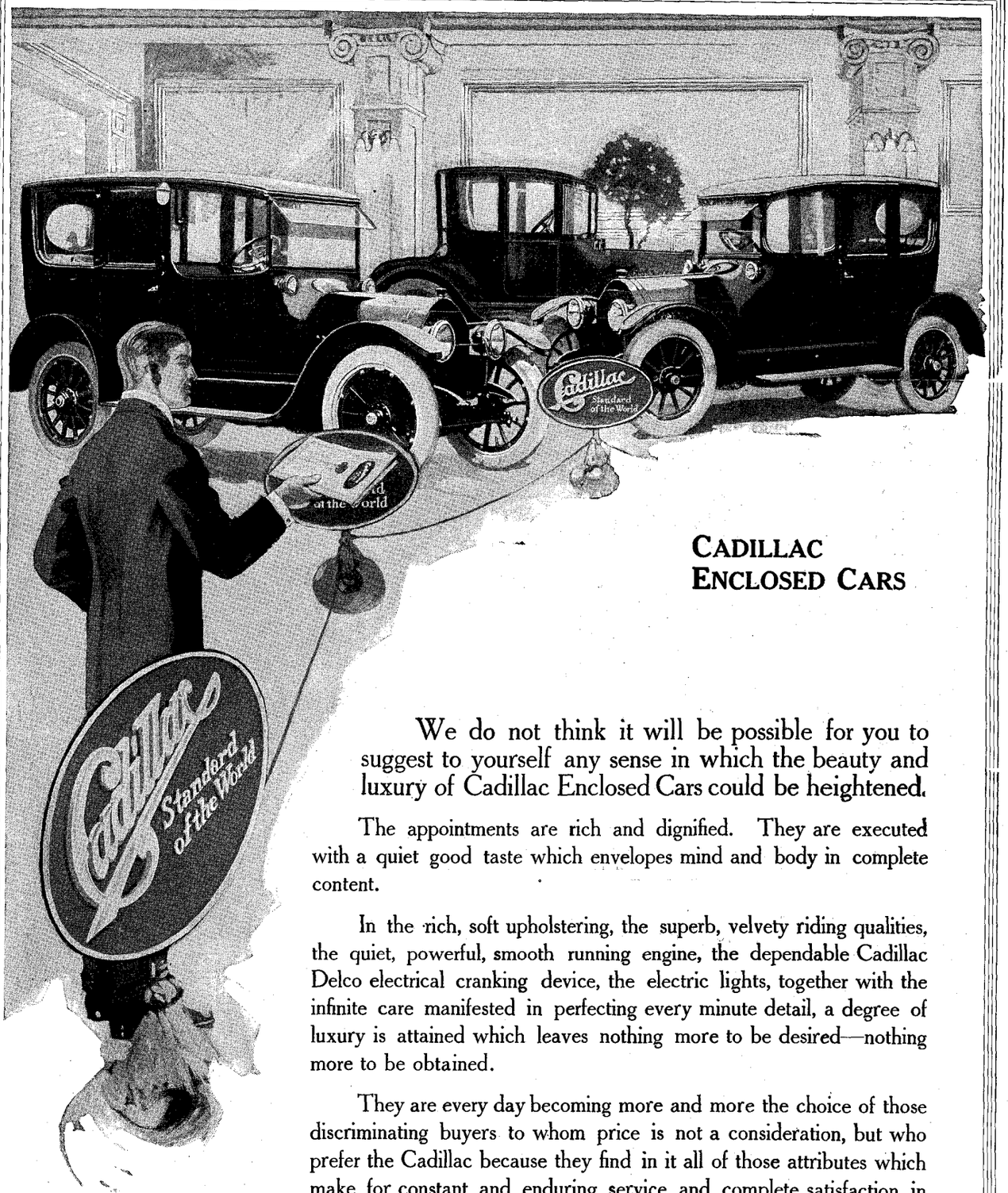

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THE Cadillac Motor Car Company has always believed that there are so many good features in the Cadillac Car, that its advertising space could be best utilized exclusively in acquainting the public with those advantages.

We regret, however, that the occasion arises which makes it appear desirable for us to depart, temporarily, from that policy.

Inasmuch as it is not possible for us to control the "mouth to mouth" advertising with which we are favored, and inasmuch as that gratuitous publicity may sometimes contain elements of inaccuracy, unintentionally perhaps, on the part of the authors, we feel that we would not perform the duty which we owe to the public and the duty which we owe to ourselves, if we did not correct any misunderstandings or misconceptions which may exist concerning the methods, policies, and plans of this company.

The pre-eminent position of the Cadillac Car as the "Standard of the World," its recognition as the criterion of excellence in practical construction, are not matters of mere chance.

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The Cadillac has never aspired to ideals set by others; it makes its own ideals and raises them higher and higher.

The Cadillac has never striven after the achievements of other plants; it is a school and a model unto itself.

The Cadillac has never been obliged to make apologies for its product. It has never been obliged to smother its past, nor to discredit it by wiping the slate clean and beginning all over again.

The immaterial and the impractical, the fad and the fallacy, the delusion and the shallow "talking point" have no chapter in the "Story of the Cadillac."

The "Story of the Cadillac" is the story of that mechanical and commercial advancement which makes for permanency. The Cadillac product has been only that which its makers knew to be right; that which its makers know would satisfy and give to the purchaser "value received" in abundant measure.

The policy of the Cadillac Company has ever been to avoid exaggeration and overdrawn statements. Its policy has ever been to under-claim rather than to over-claim.

The Cadillac Company is gratified that the public feels secure in accepting Cadillac representations at their full worth. These representations are so accepted because the Cadillac Company has never misled and because the public could always expect and has always received more than was offered.

The Cadillac Car of to-day has behind it the experience gleaned in the successful production of the seventy-five thousand Cadillacs which have preceded it—by far the greatest number of high grade motor cars produced by any one manufacturer in the world.

The Cadillac Company is ever alert—its ear is ever to the ground; it feels the throb of the public pulse. Yet never has it yielded to clamor by giving endorsement to principles which would take advantage of the uninitiated or the uninformed, even though temporary benefits might accrue.

The experimental division of the Cadillac Company is not excelled in the motor-car industry. We do not believe it is even equalled.

Every design, every appliance, every idea, every principle offered which has a semblance of merit, is subjected to the most gruelling tests.

For every idea or feature adopted or considered worthy of the Cadillac seal of approval, scores are discarded.

One reason why most of the new ideas of inventors and manufacturers are first offered to the Cadillac Company is because these inventors and manufacturers realize that with the Cadillac seal of approval, their future is practically certain.

As an example, take the electrical system of automatic cranking, lighting and ignition first introduced by the Cadillac Company and now used almost universally.

Take also the two-speed axle introduced into the present Cadillac, and which engineering authorities, on both sides of the Atlantic, are predicting will soon come into general use.

Witness this from "The Automobile Engineer," published in London, England. In commenting upon Cadillac engineering progress and Cadillac initiative, it says:—

> "Already there is a very decided movement among other makers to try and provide some type of two-speed rear axle similar to the Cadillac, for 1914 or 1915."

In our experimental division we have built automobile engines of almost every conceivable type and size and have tested scores which we did not make ourselves.

We have built them with one, with two, with three, with four, and with six cylinders. We have never tried five.

We have cast them *en bloc*, we have cast them in pairs, and we have cast them singly. We have made them with water jackets, cast integral and with copper water jackets. We found the latter method most expensive, but the most efficient — hence we use it.

We built cars with one cylinder engines, more than 15,000 of them, and they were good ones. "One-lungers," they were called, and they are practically all going yet, after eight to eleven years of service, hundreds of them having passed the 100,000 mile mark.

We built a few cars with two cylinder engines, and they were as good as that type could possibly be made. But we never marketed any of them, although the rumor was current that we intended doing so.

Yes, and we built cars with three cylinder engines, as good of that type as could be made. Probably few readers ever heard of such a car. Some people thought they wanted that kind and they bought them. But not from us. Rumor had it, however, that we intended to market them.

Cars with four-cylinder engines! We have built and distributed more than sixty thousand (60,000) of them. That was something more substantial than a rumor.

Cars with six cylinder engines! We have built a number of them in the last four years. We have tested them to the utmost, and they proved to be good ones—by comparison. In fact, by comparing them point for point with a number of the most highly regarded "sixes," which we bought for the purpose of making comparisons for our own enlightenment, we failed to find a single car which, in our opinion, outpointed our own, and our own outpointed most of them.

These experiments may have given rise to the rumor that the Cadillac Company contemplates marketing a six-cylinder car. But,—as in the cases of the two and three-cylinder cars—such rumor is entirely without foundation. This Company has no such intention.

And we made other comparisons as well; in fact, nothing worth while was overlooked or omitted.

Our tests, investigations, experiments, and comparisons demonstrated conclusively to us, that a four cylinder engine, designed with the skill and executed with the precision which characterizes the Cadillac engine —and scientifically balanced, affords the highest degree of all 'round efficiency possible to obtain.

These tests further demonstrated that with such an engine, in conjunction with a properly designed two-speed axle, there is obtained an extraordinary range of operating flexibility, an extraordinary reduction of friction, an extraordinary degree of operation and maintenance economy, an extraordinary degree of luxurious riding qualities, and a reduction of vibration, particularly at high speeds, almost to the vanishing point.

We have cited the foregoing facts because we believe that the public is entitled to know them, because we believe that we owe it to the public to make the facts known, and because we want the public to know that the Cadillac Company leaves no stone unturned, that it spares no expense in its efforts to discover and to provide that which it knows to be right, that which it knows will satisfy, and that which will give to the buyer "value received" in abundant measure.

And above all, the Cadillac Company has no intention of departing from that policy.

There can be no better evidence of the appreciation of the Cadillac policy than the fact that there have already been manufactured and distributed more than 9,000 of the 1914 Model Cadillacs, amounting in selling value to more than eighteen millions ($18,000,000) of dollars —a volume of cars which nearly equals, if it does not exceed, that of all other 1914 high-grade American cars combined, selling at, or more than, the Cadillac price, regardless of their number of cylinders.

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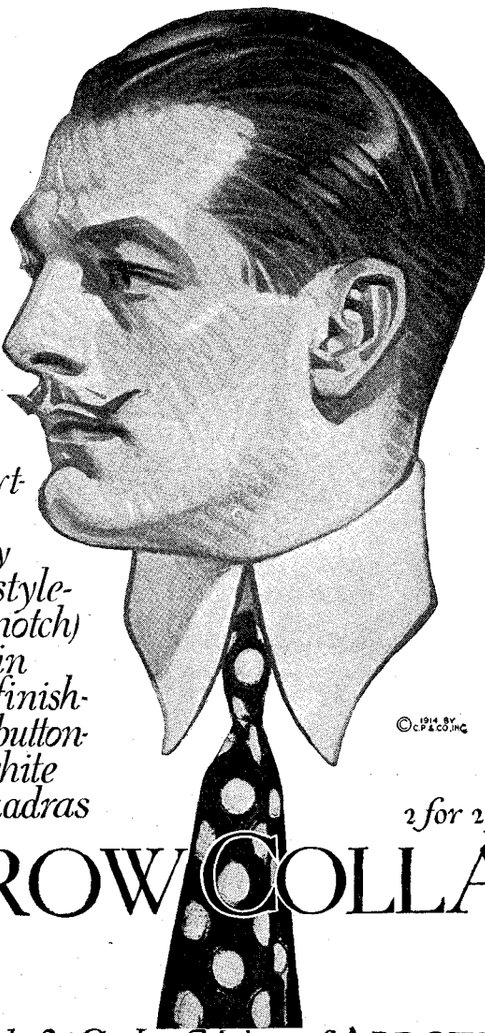

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 5.—The Peruvian Congress meets in extraordinary session and chooses a junta of six men, headed by Colonel Benavides, who led the troops in the revolution, to govern the country until general elections can be held.

February 6.—King Gustav of Sweden tells 30,000 pilgrims in Stockholm that he supports their demand for an increase of armaments and pledges himself to an immediate solution of the defense problem.

The Russian Council of the Empire makes the Alcohol Bill more drastic. If enacted into law, the measure will prohibit the sale of liquor in towns between 11 P.M. and 9 A.M., and in the rural districts after six o'clock in the evening.

February 7.—Gen. Orestes Zamor, the revolutionary leader, enters the capital of Haiti and is acclaimed by the people.

Wholesale arrests mark the suppression of an alleged conspiracy to overthrow Huerta.

February 8.—Orestes Zamor is elected President of Haiti by the Congress of the Republic.

Bernardino Machado, ex-Ambassador to Brazil, forms a Portuguese Cabinet in succession to that of Dr. Alfonso Costa.

February 9.—Earl Albert Staaff, the Swedish Premier, and the entire Cabinet resign in consequence of a divergence of opinion concerning the necessity of increasing the Swedish defensive forces.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 7.—The Agricultural Extension Bill is passed in the Senate.

The Senate adopts in modified form the Norris resolution, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue its investigation of the New Haven Railroad.

The House Committee on Education unanimously reports the Lever Bill for an investigation of illiteracy among the adult population of the nation.

February 9.—The Senate unanimously passes a bill revising the military law, which has been unchanged since 1806.

The Senate passes the Fortification Appropriation Bill, carrying $6,895,200, and increasing the House appropriations for artillery and ammunition.

February 10.—The Shackleford Bill, appropriating $25,000,000 annually to aid the States in constructing and maintaining post roads, is passed in the House by a vote of 282 to 42.

GENERAL

February 5.—Colonel Goethals estimates the yearly cost of operating the Panama Canal at about $3,500,000.

Ex-Mayor James D. Phelan, of San Francisco, becomes a Democratic candidate for United States Senator from California.

February 6.—A $100,000,000 suit of the State of Texas against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas is settled by compromise without penalty of fine.

February 9.—Col. George W. Goethals, of the Panama Canal Commission, suspends John Burke, manager of the Commissary Department, on the charge of accepting gratuities amounting to nearly $140,000. W. F. Shipley, chief clerk of the Subsistence Department, is suspended for incompetence.

Impossible.—Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were frequently in court. Sometimes Murphy complained of his wife; at other times Mrs. Murphy had her husband arrested for abuse, and on still other occasions neighbors had them both in court for disturbing the peace with their brawls. The judge was becoming rather tired of having them before him.

"This is the sixth time one or the other of you have been up before me for fighting," he declared, out of patience. "Now, tell me truthfully, canot you two live happily without fighting?"

"No, yer Honor," replied Mrs. Murphy; "not happily."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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